Crop Production

Release:
August 9, 1963
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1963

Corn, Grain production is forecast at 3.9 billion bushels, 6 percent more than in 1962 and 9 percent above average.

All Wheat, estimated at 1,151 million bushels, is up 5 percent from 1962 but 6 percent below average.

Oat production is estimated at 975 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year and 18 percent from average.

Sorghum Grain prospects forecast at 497 million bushels, are down 2 percent from 1962 and 11 percent from average.

Hay is estimated at 108 million tons, 10 percent below 1962 and 8 percent below average.

Soybean production is placed at a record 723 million bushels, 7 percent more than last year's crop and 28 percent above average.

Sugar beet production prospects are up 19 percent from the 1962 record crop and 33 percent above average.

Late Summer Potato production is estimated at 32 million hundredweight, 6 percent below 1962 and 9 percent less than average.

Fall Potato production is forecast at 190 million hundredweight, down 1 percent from 1962 but 6 percent above average.

Peach production is estimated at 73 million bushels, 4 percent less than last year's crop but 1 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 118 million bushels, 6 percent below the 1962 crop and 3 percent less than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (8-63)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated Aug. 1 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated July 1, 1963	Indicated Aug. 1, 1963
Corn, grain	bu.	54.1	64.1	63.4	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,849,133	3,861,640
Wheat, all	"	24.2	25.1	25.9	1,225,262	1,092,562	1,110,578	1,150,527
Winter	"	25.7	24.4	26.5	997,730	817,154	875,010	895,537
All spring	"	19.2	27.4	23.9	227,532	275,408	235,568	254,990
Durum	"	18.6	29.7	26.4	27,424	71,809	43,708	52,604
Other spring	"	19.3	26.6	23.3	200,107	203,599	191,860	202,386
Oats	"	41.2	45.0	44.4	1,182,012	1,031,743	965,736	974,977
Barley	"	30.4	34.5	33.0	433,898	429,495	373,054	388,430
Rye	"	17.6	20.4	18.9	29,060	41,175	29,322	29,828
Flaxseed	"	8.1	11.4	10.0	27,268	31,952	30,831	31,453
Rice	100 lb. bag	1/ 3,317	1/ 3,653	1/ 3,653	50,026	64,458	63,769	64,462
Sorghum grain	bu.	36.7	44.1	---	560,669	509,137	---	497,069
Cotton	bale	1/ 440	1/ 457	1/ 471	13,125	14,867	---	13,984
Hay, all	ton	1.71	1.80	1.63	117,235	121,034	109,418	108,358
Hay, wild	"	.88	.98	.84	9,815	10,899	8,989	9,180
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.35	2.53	2.23	66,615	71,651	64,673	63,774
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	"	1.59	1.52	1.43	23,354	21,986	20,144	19,735
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.23	1.15	1.11	4,402	2,942	2,880	2,835
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/ 1,255	1/ 1,264	1/ 1,296	18,420	18,827	19,288	18,962
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/ 1,202	1/ 1,464	1/ 1,369	3,611	4,947	4,386	4,710
Soybeans for beans	bu.	23.9	24.2	24.9	566,289	675,197	---	723,178
Peanuts 3/	lb.	1,152	1,282	1,312	1,672,691	1,809,880	---	1,838,230
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952	3,952
Early spring	"	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196	5,196
Late spring	"	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027	24,027
Early summer	"	136.6	144.6	143.0	13,772	12,685	12,431	12,471
Late summer	"	198.0	215.5	204.0	34,810	33,710	32,552	31,637
Fall	"	191.7	195.4	195.0	178,272	191,025	---	189,667
Total	"	186.0	193.8	193.9	261,249	266,703	---	266,950
Sweetpotatoes	"	72.8	84.9	78.8	17,030	19,009	16,656	16,623
Tobacco	lb.	1,623	1,884	1,887	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,221,513	2,236,889
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	24.5	25.2	27.9	7,692	10,097	13,311	13,311
Sugar beets	"	17.4	16.5	17.6	16,359	18,240	21,672	21,689
Broomcorn	"	1/ 331	1/ 330	1/ 302	30	26	---	25
Hops	lb.	1,530	1,510	1,554	44,816	44,231	50,981	50,981
Pasture	pct.	4/ 83	4/ 80	4/ 71	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Condition August 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated July 1, 1963	Indicated Aug. 1, 1963
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 121,734	1/ 125,425	116,330	117,930
Peaches	"	1/ 72,130	1/ 75,789	73,133	72,988
Pears	"	1/ 28,329	1/ 29,294	20,147	20,112
Grapes	Ton	2,969	1/ 3,210	3,486	3,562
Cherries	"	221	287	148	143
Apricots	"	1/ 193	1/ 166	220	220
Pecans	lb.	178,840	70,800	---	278,800

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963
Oranges	pct.	68	68	67	45
Grapefruit	"	64	66	65	40
Lemons	"	69	67	59	70

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

CROP	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61 1/	1962	1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	11,981	11,926	11,842	5,143	5,290	5,319
July	11,006	10,912	10,856	4,978	5,196	5,269
Jan.-July Inc.	76,383	77,202	76,562	37,542	37,889	37,644

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

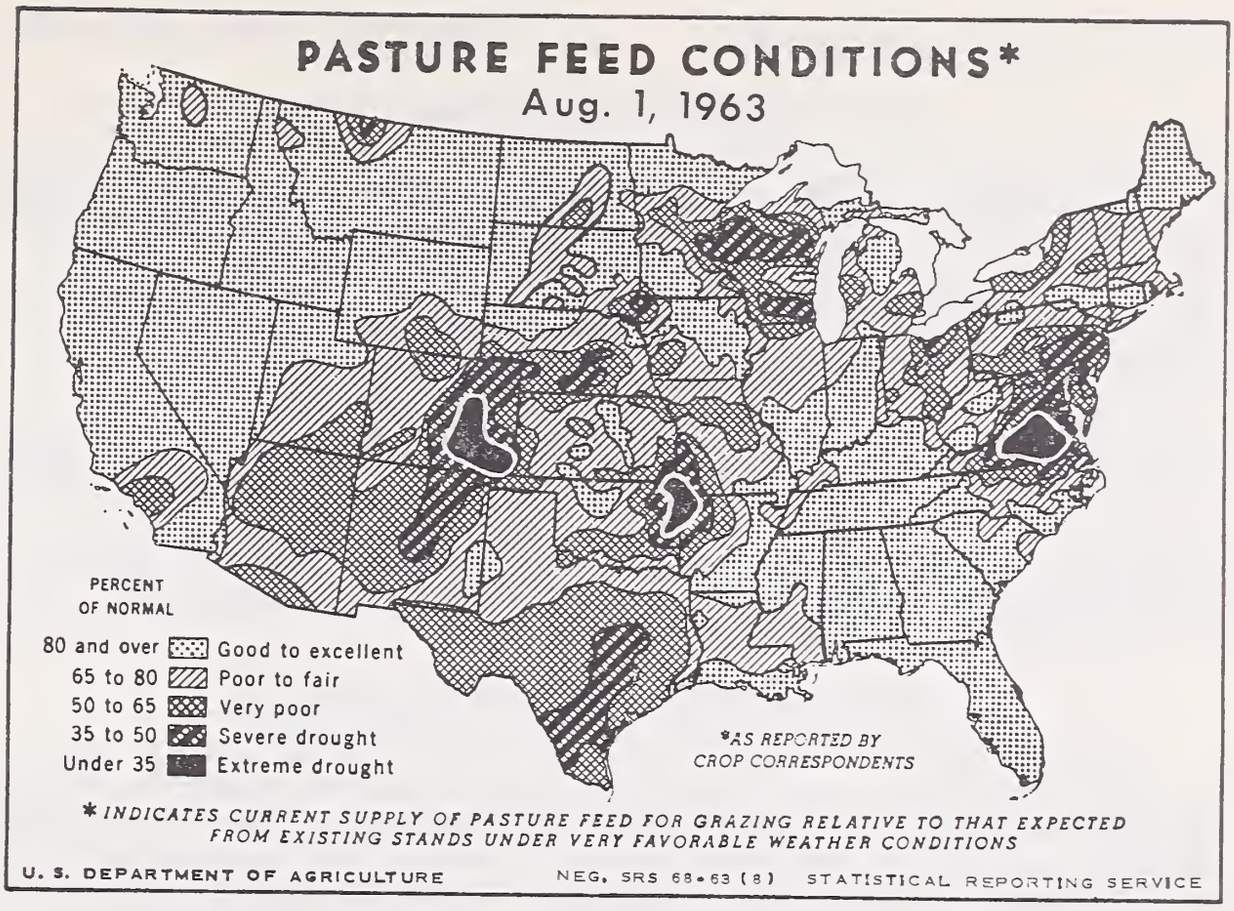
CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1963 pct. of 1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	65,761	56,842	60,880	107.1
Wheat, all	50,406	43,576	44,501	102.1
Winter	38,590	33,513	33,816	100.9
All spring	11,816	10,063	10,685	106.2
Durum	1,518	2,418	1,991	82.3
Other spring	10,297	7,645	8,694	113.7
Oats	28,749	22,934	21,939	95.7
Barley	14,293	12,443	11,758	94.5
Rye	1,641	2,014	1,576	78.3
Flaxseed	3,452	2,791	3,140	112.5
Rice	1,505	1,765	1,765	100.0
Popcorn	179	178	108	60.4
Cotton	14,293	15,569	14,254	91.6
Hay, all	68,628	67,332	66,663	99.0
Hay, wild	11,143	11,109	10,972	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	28,388	28,356	28,621	100.9
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	14,652	14,495	13,761	94.9
Hay, lespedeza	3,578	2,559	2,558	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,468	1,490	1,463	88.2
Peas, dry field	299	338	344	101.8
Soybeans for beans	23,629	27,857	29,074	104.4
Peanuts 2/	1,454	1,412	1,401	99.3
Potatoes				
Winter	30	22	20	93.1
Early spring	28	24	28	115.6
Late spring	139	109	113	104.2
Early summer	101	88	87	99.4
Late summer	176	156	155	99.2
Fall	929	978	973	99.5
Total	1,403	1,376	1,377	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	236	224	211	94.2
Tobacco	1,134	1,226	1,186	96.7
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	313	400	477	119.2
Sugar beets	942	1,104	1,235	111.9
Broomcorn	184	159	164	103.0
Hops	29	29	33	111.9

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. A. Baker

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1963
PERCENT OF NORMAL
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65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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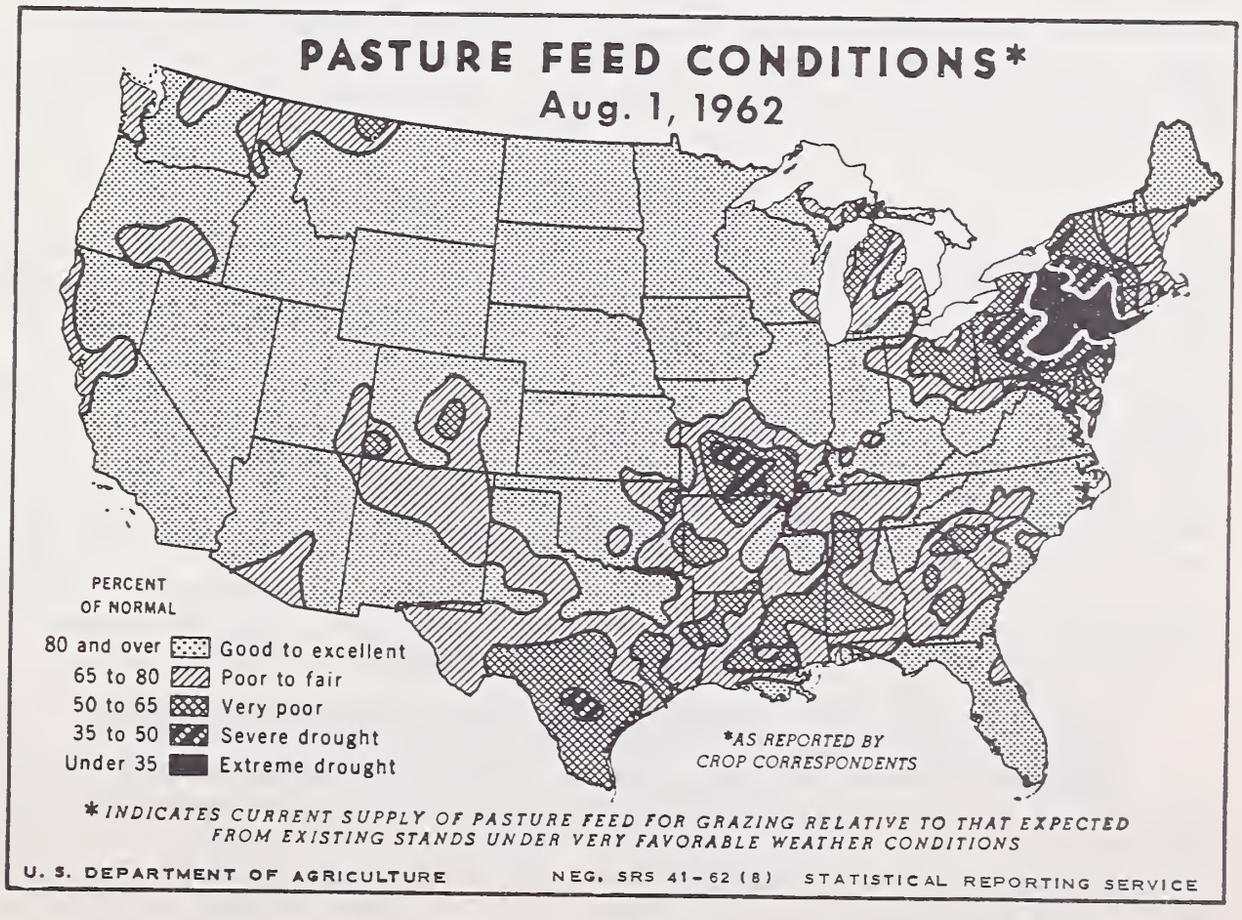
NEG. SRS 68-63 (8) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE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CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1963

July weather favored crop development in most of the North Central and South Central States and crop production prospects improved for most of the major crops, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Continued drought in the Mid-Atlantic area dropped production prospects sharply there. High temperatures and scattered showers also lowered potential output in parts of the Central and Southern Plains areas.

The all crops production index stood at 107 on August 1 -- one point below the record high of 108 in 1962 but equalling the 1961 level. Increased acreage of corn, wheat, and soybeans were important in holding the production index at near record levels because yields per acre are generally not quite as high as 1962. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 leading crops is 111 for August 1, compared with 112 for 1962 and 109 for 1961.

Feed Grain Tonnage 3 Percent More than 1962

Farmers expect to harvest 147 million tons of the four feed grains in 1963 -- 3 percent more than the 1962 output and 2 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. Corn prospects improved during July in the Central Corn Belt and in the East South Central States. The indicated corn yield is 63.4 bushels per acre compared with last year's record 64.1 bushels. Corn for grain production of 3.86 billion bushels is 6 percent larger than last year because 7 percent larger acreage more than offset the lower yield. Sorghum grain production is 2 percent less than last year as a lower yield more than offset an increase in acreage for harvest in 1963. Estimated oats production is 6 percent smaller than last year and the barley crop is 10 percent less. Smaller acreages and lower yields are indicated for each of these crops.

Food Grain Prospects Improve

The estimated production of food grains increased during July because of improved prospects in the Eastern Corn Belt and Canadian Border States. The indicated 1963 food grain tonnage of 38.6 million tons is 4 percent larger than 1962. Winter wheat production for 1963 totals 896 million bushels, 10 percent more than last year, but 10 percent less than average. Spring wheat output is 7 percent smaller than last year with most of the drop in durum wheat. In spite of improved prospects during July, the 1963 durum wheat production is expected to be 27 percent less than last year's large crop. Rye production is 28 percent smaller than last year but 3 percent larger than average. A record rice crop is in prospect for 1963--just surpassing last year's high. Popcorn acreage for harvest in 1963 is indicated to be about 40 percent less than last year. Popcorn production will not be estimated until the end of the season.

Record Soybean Crop - More Peanuts - Less Cotton and Flaxseed

The first forecast of 1963 soybean production surpasses last year's near record crop as acreage for harvest is 4 percent greater and the indicated yield is 24.9 bushels per acre compared with 24.2 bushels in 1962. The 723 million bushels estimated for 1963 is 7 percent larger than last year and 28 percent more than average. July weather favored soybeans in the main producing States, but prospects were not as good in fringe areas.

August 1 prospects indicate a cotton crop 6 percent less than last year, but 7 percent more than average. Acreage for harvest is 8 percent less than last year. July rainfall revived prospects in the eastern and central cotton area, but moisture is needed in Texas. The California crop is late, but progressing favorably.

Peanut production in 1963 is expected to total 2 percent larger than last year as a higher yield more than offset a 1 percent decline in acreage. Prospects are less favorable than last year in the Virginia-Carolina area, but are good to excellent in the southeastern area. In the southwest, the irrigated acreage has good yields indicated but dryland acreage needs rain badly.

Flaxseed prospects improved during July but the 1963 crop is expected to be 2 percent smaller than last year. Indicated production is less than last year in North Dakota, but larger crops are indicated in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Weather Favors North and South Central Areas

July temperatures were cool in the West, hot in the eastern Rocky Mountain and Great Plains areas and cool in most of the eastern third of the Nation. Rainfall patterns were erratic but most of the area from the Northern Plains southeastward toward Florida received normal or above normal precipitation. The Southwest, Southern Plains, and North Eastern areas were generally on the dry side.

In the important North Central Region, July rainfall, while variable, was sufficient to keep crops in most areas growing satisfactorily. High temperatures in the Plains States sapped moisture supplies causing some damage before late July rains added to the available water supplies. In Central Corn Belt States, showers reached nearly all areas before crop deterioration occurred. Locally heavy storms brought limited damage from wind, hail, and flash flooding, but the beneficial effects of the storms more than offset losses in local areas. Below normal temperatures slowed growth in Central and Eastern Corn Belt areas in the first half of July but warmer weather brought rapid progress later in the month.

In the North Atlantic States, July rainfall was generally below normal but crop development was favorable except in areas missed by showers. The mid-Atlantic area missed much of the July rainfall. Crop prospects deteriorated with Virginia being hardest hit and damage spread from Southeastern Pennsylvania to Northeastern North Carolina.

Rains starting in late June and continuing into July replenished moisture supplies in the previously droughty areaalong the Gulf Coast. Crops revived, except for earliest fields, and August 1 prospects are much better than indicated a month earlier. Frequent rains and wet soils interrupted weed and insect control programs but most farmers were caught up on this work by the end of July.

Southern Plains States were generally dry although heavy rains drenched some areas. Rapid run off lowered the moisture available for crops. The previously dry panhandle regions of Oklahoma and Texas received beneficial moisture but most of the area from central Oklahoma to southern Texas continue to be dry. Maturity was hastened and some crops were damaged in local areas, but overall damage was limited.

In the Western States July rainfall missed an area covering most of California and western Arizona and stretching northeastward to southern Idaho and northeastern Wyoming. Irrigation water supplies were generally adequate and crops made near normal progress. Cool weather slowed progress a little especially in the Northern Pacific States, but was favorable for filling the small grain crops.

Hay and Pasture Below Average

Farmers and ranchers expect to harvest 108 million tons of hay in 1963 - - 10 percent less than last year and 8 percent smaller than average. Prospects for all major tame hay crops declined during July because rainfall was inadequate in many areas to make up for earlier deficiencies and keep hay crops growing. A disappointing second cutting of alfalfa followed a short first cutting but late July rainfall held out hopes of a good third cutting, especially in the North Central States. Clover and clover mixed hay is expected to total 10 percent less than last year and lespedeza hay 4 percent less. Wild hay prospects improved during July with timely rains in the Northern Plains area, but the 1963 output will be 16 percent less than 1962.

Pasture condition as reported by farmers on August 1 averaged 71 percent of normal compared with 79 percent a year earlier and the 1957-61 average of 83 percent. Pastures deteriorated rapidly during July in an area spreading out from central Virginia where some areas have not had a good soaking rain all summer. Farmers in this area are feeding first cutting hay and pasturing the short second growth, thus cutting into the winter feed supplies. Pastures were better than last year in most of the North Atlantic area. The eastern south central States reported improved pastures from July rains while pastures in the Southern Plains and southern Mountain areas declined. In the North Central States pastures declined in early July but late rainfall brought relief to most areas. Generally good pastures and ranges were reported in the Northern Mountain and Pacific Northwest States.

July Favorable for Sugar Beets and Tobacco

The August 1 forecast of 21.7 million tons of sugar beets is slightly larger than a month earlier because July growing conditions improved yield prospects in Montana and in beet producing areas in the North Central States. Total production is expected to be 19 percent more than last year's record level with increases in both acreage and yield. Prospects for sugar cane are the same as last month with the mainland crop of 13.3 million tons setting a new record. Production in Hawaii is 1 percent less than last year.

Production of all tobacco is expected to total 2,237 million pounds - an increase of 15 million from a month ago, chiefly because of improved prospects for flue cured and burley tobacco. Growing conditions were generally favorable except in parts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. The average yield of 1,887 pounds per acre is a record, and exceeds the previous high of 1,884 pounds set last year.

August 1 prospects for broomcorn indicate a crop 6 percent smaller than last year. Acreage for harvest is 3 percent larger than 1962, but yield prospects have been lowered by dry weather in the producing areas in the Southern Plains.

Dry Bean Prospects Decline - Dry Peas Improve

The August 1 estimate of dry bean production, 19.0 million bags, is 2 percent less than a month earlier because yields were lowered in northeastern bean producing States. The 1963 total is still 1 percent larger than last year and 3 percent more than average.

Prospects for dry pea production increased during July with the August 1 forecast 7 percent larger than a month earlier with a record yield per acre indicated in Idaho. The 1963 total, however, is 5 percent smaller than last year's crop, but 30 percent larger than average.

Fruit Prospects Improve - Record Pecan Crop

Production of non-citrus fruit is expected to be 3 percent smaller than last year, but 3 percent above average. The apricot, grape, nectarine, and plum crops are larger than last year but are more than offset by smaller crops of apples, sweet cherries, sour cherries, peaches, pears, and prunes. Prospects improved during the past month for most crops, although the sweet and sour cherry crops are not turning out as well as expected.

Estimated tonnage of edible nuts is up 73 percent from last year and 33 percent above average. Production of pecans is expected to be the largest of record, nearly 4 times as large as last year, and the almond crop is the second largest of record. The walnut and filbert crops are both smaller than last year, although the production of walnuts is expected to be above average.

Summer Vegetable Output Less than 1962

Summer production of fresh market vegetables is 2 percent less than last year, but 2 percent more than average. Lower production is expected for cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce and onions. Estimates of early summer celery and tomato crops are larger than last year but late summer output for each of these crops is expected to be less than in 1962. Production prospects for cantaloups improved during July with the early summer output now expected be be only slightly smaller than last year and the late summer total about equal to 1962. Watermelon output for the early summer of 1963 is 6 percent smaller than last year while the late summer crop is expected to be the same as 1962.

Combined tonnage of the six processing vegetable crops for which 1963 forecasts have been made is 21 percent less than 1962, but slightly above average. Processing tomatoes showed the greatest decline with smaller crops also indicated for sweet corn, cabbage for kraut, green peas, and snap beans. Winter and spring spinach production was 35 percent larger than last year. Production estimates for asparagus, green lima beans, beets and cucumbers for pickles will be made later in the season.

Potato Production Equals 1962 - Less Sweet Potatoes

The indicated production of potatoes in 1963 is practically the same as last year because larger spring potato output about offset smaller crops of winter, summer, and fall potatoes. Early summer potato production is 2 percent less than last year while the late summer crop is now expected to be 6 percent smaller. The first estimate of the 1963 fall potato crop is 1 percent less than 1962 as a decrease in production in eastern areas more than offset increases in central and western areas.

Prospects for sweetpotatoes declined during July because of lower yields in mid-Atlantic and Southern Plains States. The 1963 production is now expected to be 13 percent less than last year.

Milk Production Less - Record Egg Production

July milk production was 10,856 million pounds, down one-half of 1 percent from a year earlier and about 1 percent less than the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 7 months of the year, milk production totaled 1 percent less than in the same period last year.

Egg production during July totaled 5,269 million eggs - - a record for the month and 1 percent larger than last year. Production exceeded a year earlier in all regions except the North Central States. Egg output was the highest of record for July in the South Atlantic and Western Regions and the lowest since 1941 in the West North Central States. Total egg production for the January-July period was 1 percent less than for the same period in 1962.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD,
UNITED STATES, 1949-63 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vege-tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 crops 2/
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961	107	99	102	106	110	115	116	119	122	109
1962 3/	108	101	106	97	109	121	119	131	123	112
1963 4/	107	104	97	101	107	143	113	129	131	111

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: July weather improved corn prospects in the Central Corn Belt, South Central and Western States and lifted the Nation's corn crop a little above last month's estimate. The average yield is 63.4 bushels per acre for 1963 compared with the record of 64.1 bushels last year. The indicated 1963 production of 3.86 billion bushels is 6 percent more than last year because of a 7 percent expansion in acreage.

The North Central Region started July with short moisture supplies. Rainfall patterns were quite variable but most areas received timely rains to keep crops growing. Locally heavy storms caused some damage from spot flooding and hail. The central Corn Belt received generally adequate moisture to keep corn progressing favorably. Along the western edge of the Corn Belt, rains were light until late in July and the potential output was lowered by moisture shortages coupled with high temperatures. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, temperatures averaged below normal for the first half of the month with above normal readings in the later half.

Crop progress is ahead of normal in most of the Corn Belt and about equals last year's advanced pace in the central and eastern Corn Belt States. About nine-tenths of the corn had reached the tasseling stage compared with the usual two-thirds or three-fourths tasseled by August 1. Progress was well ahead of last year's delayed crop along the northern edge of the Corn Belt with the Minnesota crop three-fourths tasseled compared with one-third last year and the average of about 45 percent.

In the North Atlantic States, July rainfall maintained or improved corn prospects in all States except Pennsylvania. Continued drought lowered prospects in the mid-Atlantic area and some acreage was diverted to silage and forage use. From South Carolina west to the Mississippi River late June and early July rainfall and relatively cool weather revived drought damaged fields and sharply improved corn prospects. Prospects for corn vary widely in the Southern Plains States depending on local storm patterns, but this area maintained

last month's indications in spite of above normal temperatures which hastened maturity. In the western States irrigated corn made progress, but late irrigation water supplies were in doubt in scattered areas depending on stream flow. Temperatures were below normal in California and the Northern Pacific States but corn has progressed satisfactorily.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,151 million bushels, up 40 million bushels or 4 percent from a month ago. The current estimate for the 1963 crop is 5 percent more than the 1962 production but 6 percent below average. The indicated yield of 25.9 bushels per harvested acre would be the third highest yield of record, above the average of 24.2 and exceeded only in 1958 and 1960.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 896 million bushels, up 2 percent from the July 1 forecast. The August 1 estimate is 10 percent above 1962 but 10 percent below average. Post-harvest returns, especially from eastern Corn Belt States, showed higher yields than farmers expected on July 1. Record high yields per acre are expected in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In the Northwest nearly ideal weather for the filling of wheat heads during July boosted yield prospects. Montana, Idaho, and Washington farmers look to record high yields. Lower production was estimated in South Dakota and Nebraska as the full toll of May freeze damage was finally assessed.

Harvest of the 1963 crop has been one of the earliest of record. By August 1 farmers were mostly finished except in the northernmost States. In Michigan, farmers were nearing completion of wheat harvest while in New York rains delayed combining and less than one-fourth of the acreage was harvested. In the Northwest, progress has been rapid at lower elevations and a start has been made in the higher and later fields of the western mountain States.

With the completion of harvest, markedly higher yields were reported in eastern States. In all States east of the Great Plains, except Tennessee, yields were higher or unchanged from July 1. Record high yields were established in the more important soft red winter wheat States, with current yields exceeding previous highs by as much as 5.5 bushels in Indiana and 4.0 bushels in Ohio. Quality of wheat was reported to be high.

Wheat production in Texas and Oklahoma was estimated slightly higher than on July 1 as more complete harvest results became available. The Kansas estimate was unchanged from a month earlier. May freeze damage to winter wheat in Nebraska and South Dakota was finally evaluated as combining of damaged fields revealed many sterile heads.

Winter wheat production in the Western States was boosted by record high yields in Idaho, Washington, and Montana. Ample and timely rainfall, together with favorable temperatures, aided the fill of maturing grain. Late harvested wheat in Colorado failed to improve production prospects and in California and Oregon, wheat yields were trimmed by rust damage.

DURUM WHEAT: Production is now forecast at 53 million bushels, up 9 million bushels from July 1, and nearly double the 5-year average of 27 million. However, this year's prospective crop is 27 percent below last year's level of 72 million bushels.

Hot, dry weather the first part of July trimmed durum yields in South Dakota and south central North Dakota, but heavy rains late in July together with cooling temperatures boosted yield prospects over most of the main durum producing area of North Dakota as well as northeastern Montana and Minnesota. The deterioration of the crop in South Dakota from July to August was more than offset by a 5 bushel increase in yield per acre for North Dakota and a 4 bushel increase for Montana.

Durum harvest was underway in South Dakota and just beginning in the earliest areas of North Dakota by August 1.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: The prospective crop of spring wheat other than durum is now estimated at 202 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 204 million bushels produced in 1962 but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average.

During July prospects improved in the major producing States of North Dakota, Montana, and Washington while South Dakota and Idaho prospects declined. The 5 bushel reduction in yield from July to August for Idaho was primarily the result of the rare prevalence of rust over the southern portion of the State. In the other States only slight rust damage was reported. Hot, dry weather in late June and continued lack of moisture in early July caused the deterioration in South Dakota yields. In Minnesota and the Dakotas harvest had started with harvest completion ranging from about 40 percent in South Dakota and 33 percent in Minnesota to about 5 percent in North Dakota. In Montana and the far Northwest preparations were being made to start the spring wheat harvest.

OATS: Oat prospects improved during July, and production is now expected to be 975 million bushels. This is an increase from a month ago but still below the 1,032 million bushels of last year and 18 percent below average. Harvested yields were generally turning out better than expected earlier in the season. The average yield is estimated at 44.4 bushels per acre, 0.6 bushel less than last year's record high yield, but 3.2 bushels above the average. Only in the Southern Regions are yields below average, reflecting the effects of the severe winter. Elsewhere, a variety of weather conditions throughout the growing season produced a favorable outturn with record yields being estimated for the North Atlantic and the East North Central Regions.

Harvest was completed in the Southern States and is nearing completion in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In other North Central States, rains after mid-July, while benefiting late fields, caused some delay in harvest activity. Less than half of the crop was harvested in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but harvest was more than two-thirds complete in South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

In the Western States, hot dry winds during July in Montana and Utah were detrimental to oats causing rapid ripening and some shriveling of grain. The continued cool temperatures in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho were favorable for growth and development but the crop was maturing slowly. Harvest was slowly getting underway in these States.

SOYBEANS: The 1963 soybean crop is forecast at 723 million bushels, based on August 1 conditions. If this crop materializes, it will be the largest of record, exceeding the previous high in 1961 by 6 percent and last year's crop by 7 percent. The large crop is the result of a record high acreage for harvest and a higher expected yield than last year. The 1963 prospective yield is 24.9 bushels per acre compared with last year's 24.2 bushels and the average of 23.9 bushels.

Condition of the soybean crop is generally good across the Soybelt. Essential rains occurred over much of the producing area during July, alleviating dry conditions that were developing in the important northern producing States around the first of July and supplementing moisture supplies in many southern States. Growth and development of the crop was good during July in most of the Soybelt except in some of the fringe areas and some local areas where crop development was impaired by deficient moisture supplies.

In the North Central region excellent yields are in prospect with most States expecting yields equal to or better than last year. Exceptions include the border States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin, where the crop was hurt by limited soil moisture. Parts of Ohio and Missouri are suffering from deficient moisture but other areas of these States look promising and yields above last year are expected. Elsewhere the crop is looking good although additional rains will be needed to bring the crop along.

In Ohio and Indiana pods were forming on about one-third and one-half the acreage, respectively, which is about normal for August 1. Soybeans in Illinois are about a week ahead of average. By the end of July about two-fifths of the acreage was podding in Iowa while about one-half the acreage was setting pods in Minnesota and Missouri.

Crop prospects in the South Central area are very promising with all States except Oklahoma expecting yields above last year and the average. Following a slow start earlier this spring, because of a lack of moisture, the crop responded favorably to rains since late May and early June, which furnished adequate soil moisture to most of the area. The crop in Kentucky is ten days to two weeks ahead of normal. Northwestern Tennessee experienced dry weather in July but soybeans made good growth to August 1. Development in Arkansas is quite variable because of the spread in planting dates. The bulk of the acreage has had adequate moisture and rapid growth has occurred. Above normal precipitation received during July brightened the outlook in Mississippi and prospects are very good.

The prospective yield in the South Atlantic region is about the same as last year and the average but with considerable variation between States. States from North Carolina southward are expecting yields equal to or greater than last year and average while below average yields are anticipated in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia because of a shortage of soil moisture.

Prospects are down from last year in the North Atlantic area because of insufficient moisture but are still above average.

BARLEY: Barley production is expected to total 388 million bushels, 10 percent less than 1962 production and the average. The indicated yield of 33.0 bushels per acre is slightly below last year, but above average. Yields are turning out better than anticipated earlier throughout most of the country, reflecting more favorable late growing and harvesting weather. Individual yields are quite variable.

Harvest has been completed except in the Western States, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. Above normal temperatures during July pushed maturity in the Northern Plains States, advancing harvest ahead of last year. Only 15 percent remained to be harvested by August 1 in South Dakota while about 40 percent had been combined or swathed in North Dakota and Minnesota. In the West, July weather was mostly favorable for good development in all States except Utah and Colorado, where hot, dry conditions prevailed, and in Wyoming where some non-irrigated acreage was damaged by very high temperatures. Harvest is about complete in Colorado and California, at peak in Utah, and underway in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Yield prospects in Montana were improved as a result of the favorable July weather and generally adequate moisture in most areas. In California, lower than expected yields were obtained, particularly in the northern areas where continuous spring rains adversely affected the grain.

RYE: Production of rye is expected to total 29,828,000 bushels - - 28 percent below the large crop of 1962 but 3 percent above average. The indicated yield is 18.9 bushels per acre compared with the 1962 record high of 20.4 bushels and the 5-year average of 17.6 bushels per acre.

In the North Central States, where about 70 percent of the crop is produced, August 1 yield prospects were 2.2 bushels per acre below last year. Most of the decrease in production compared with last year is in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas where seedings were reduced. A May freeze damaged the crop in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Harvest is generally complete in Central and Southern States and progressing ahead of normal in Northern and Western States. In North Dakota, rye harvest was well advanced with nearly two-thirds of the acreage swathed or combined by August 1. Last year about one-fourth of the acreage had been harvested by this date.

In most of the West and Atlantic States, yield prospects are well above average and equal to or slightly above last year. Lack of rainfall reduced yields, especially in New York, Virginia and Colorado.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum is forecast at 497 million bushels for 1963, 12 million bushels below last year's crop and 64 million bushels below average. A crop of this size, if realized, would be the 6th largest of record. Production prospects are above last year in Texas, the largest producing State, but below in the important producing States of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. August 1 conditions indicate a yield per acre of 38.7 bushels, more than 5 bushels below last year but above average.

Acreage expected to be harvested for grain is estimated at 12.8 million acres, 11 percent above 1962, but 18 percent below average. The Government Feed Grain Program, in its third year, is primarily responsible for the smaller than average acreage.

In Texas, harvest has moved along rapidly and is more than 25 percent complete. Yields generally have been good except in the Coastal Bend area where drought has prevailed. Combining has just started in southern counties of the High Plains area, and in northern counties the crop is heading. Late July rains in northern and western High Plains counties boosted crop prospects in those areas. In Oklahoma, sorghums were planted at about the usual time, but hot, dry weather has caused slow growth. Yield prospects are below last year and average. In Kansas, sorghums are generally ahead of average in development with nearly one-half of the acreage headed. Sorghums are growing well in nearly all areas, and damage to plants from insects and disease has generally been light. Additional rain is needed during August to maintain present prospects. In Nebraska, the sorghum grain crop has developed well and by August 1 was 70 percent headed, which is well ahead of normal. Dry conditions in eastern Colorado have sharply curtailed sorghum grain prospects.

Prospects for the relatively large acreage of sorghums grown under irrigation in southwestern and western States are quite good.

BROOMCORN: August 1 prospects indicate a broomcorn crop of 24,700 tons, 6 percent less than last year's production of 26,200 tons. Compared with the 1962 crop, estimated production this year is down 2,700 tons in Colorado, 1,000 tons in Texas and up 400 tons in Oklahoma and 1,800 tons in New Mexico.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 190,000 acres, 8 percent more than in 1962. Drought caused heavy abandonment in Texas and current prospects point to about 20 percent abandonment in Colorado. For the United States, abandonment of about 14 percent is expected this year, leaving 164,000 acres for harvest, 3 percent more than harvested last year.

A crop of 8,000 tons is indicated in Oklahoma. Most of the early crop in the Lindsay area was harvested by August 1 and considerable late broomcorn was planted. In the Panhandle the crop is later than usual; soil moisture was generally adequate through mid-July but since then high temperatures and only light rains have limited progress. In Texas drought caused heavy abandonment and reduced yields per acre with production estimated at 2,800 tons.

The Colorado crop has been hard hit by drought throughout the season with current prospects indicating a production of 5,700 tons, down sharply from last year. Replanting continued through mid-July with a prolonged harvest season--weather permitting--in prospect. In sharp contrast to conditions in Colorado, broomcorn prospects in New Mexico are very good and production is estimated at 7,700 tons. Although considerable acreage in Quay and Roosevelt Counties was washed out and had to be replanted one or more times, the late May and June rains brought soil moisture up to adequate levels. Irrigated broomcorn was already up at the time of the rains and good yields for both dryland and irrigated broomcorn are indicated.

RICE: Another big rice crop is forecast. Production is estimated at 64.5 million bags, the same as in 1962 and 29 percent above average. The increase in the production forecast from July 1 followed nearly ideal growing conditions in the southern rice areas during most of July and the maintenance of prospects in California.

In the Southern area, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri expect record high yields, with Mississippi yields expected to be near the record. Southern production is now expected to be 50.2 million bags compared with 49.0 million bags last year. Conditions of high humidity the first weeks of July contributed to the development of good quality rice. Cloudy weather and rainshowers in late July were favoring the development of "Blast" disease of rice in Texas and Louisiana. High winds accompanying rainshowers at the month's end caused lodging of ripened rice in scattered areas of Texas and Louisiana. Little damage is expected because weather cleared and farmers were able to harvest the downed rice. Rainy weather favored grass growth in rice fields in Mississippi and southeastern Arkansas. Early varieties were being harvested in Texas and Louisiana, and in Mississippi and Arkansas rice was heading by late July.

The California crop made a late start because of cool weather and excessive rains in the Sacramento rice area and, early growth was slow. July temperatures were warmer and have speeded growth, however, the crop is still considered late and favorable weather will be needed well into September. Production is now forecast at 14.2 million bags compared with 15.5 million a year ago.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is forecast at 31.5 million bushels, 2 percent less than the 1962 crop, and 15 percent above the 1957-61 average. Yield prospects improved slightly during July and were estimated at 10.0 bushels per acre on August 1 compared with 11.4 bushels last year and the average of 8.1 bushels.

Yield prospects for South Dakota and California improved during July and were inchanged for the other States. Production for North Dakota is down from last year while Minnesota and South Dakota prospects are above 1962. These three States account for over 90 percent of the Nation's flaxseed. Production in California is substantially below both last year and the 5-year average. Texas production is considerably above 1962 but below average.

On August 1 nearly all of North Dakota's acreage had reached the bloom stage. In Minnesota cutting had just begun with a few late fields still blooming. Harvest had also started in South Dakota with all of the crop in the bloom stage or more advanced. Harvest in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys of California was almost complete on August 1.

POPCORN: Growers planted 112,000 acres of popcorn in 1963 -- 40 percent less than the 185,000 acres planted last year. Current conditions indicate that approximately 108,000 acres will be harvested this year, about 40 percent less than the 178,000 acres harvested last year. The acreage for harvest includes only the acreage intended for harvest as popping corn while the planted acreage includes that planted for all purposes -- for popping, silage, forage, etc. The 1963 acreage for harvest is the smallest since 1947 when only 84,000 acres were harvested.

All States plan to harvest considerably less popcorn than last year. The main popcorn-belt States, except Illinois and Ohio, expect to harvest about two-thirds as much acreage as last year. Illinois and Ohio plan to harvest 46 and 51 percent, respectively, as much acreage as in 1962. The drastic reduction of acres for harvest in 1963 is rather uniform in all States. The acreage for harvest in the "other States" group is 61 percent as large as last year. Acreage in the fringe States is dropping to a very low level. Oklahoma, for the first time, is included in the "other States" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Indiana is the leading State in acreage for harvest in 1963 with 25,500 acres; Iowa is a relatively close second with 22,000 acres. Kentucky comes next with 12,600 acres, followed by Nebraska with 12,000 acres, and Illinois with 11,000 acres.

No estimate of 1963 production will be made until December. However, crop prospects as of August 1 this year were good to excellent in most areas. The crop was planted in good time and under generally ideal conditions but suffered some from late frosts and dry weather. However, timely July rains were beneficial with many producing areas reporting that prospects were never better.

This report includes revised acreage and production for the 1962 crop, based on a review of all information including final data from all known processors. The current published estimate for 1962 shows an upward revision in production of about 5 million pounds of ear corn or a little over 1 percent--because of slightly better harvested yields per acre than were indicated in December 1962.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1963 is estimated at 108.4 million tons, down 10 percent from last year and 8 percent below average. Overall prospects declined 1 percent during July mainly because of moisture shortages up to mid-July in most North Central States as well as a continuation of drought conditions in much of the Virginia area. Prospects for wild hay production improved during July because of favorable moisture supplies in the wild hay areas of South Dakota and Nebraska. All major kinds of tame hay, however, declined in yield prospects during July. Favorable growing conditions continued in the South Central and South Eastern Regions and in the Far West, however, the area centering on Colorado continued to have moisture shortages and poor prospects.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixture production, 63.8 million tons, is down 11 percent from last year and 4 percent below average. Most of the decrease from 1962 is accounted for by the North Central Region where prospects are down 17 percent from last year's bumper crop and somewhat below average. Much of this Region had dry mid-summer growing conditions and a short second crop. Prospects are up from last year in the North Atlantic Region but down in all other Regions because of local dry growing conditions, particularly the Virginia area in the South Atlantic, the Texas-Oklahoma area in the South Central, and Colorado in the Western Regions.

Clover, timothy, and clover grass mixtures are indicated at 19.7 million tons, down 10 percent from last year and 15 percent below average. Prospects in the South Central and Western Regions improved slightly during July but decreased somewhat in the Atlantic States region. Most of the decline in prospects occurred in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota in the North Central Region because of the dry early summer growing conditions.

Lespedeza hay is estimated to be 2.8 million tons, down 4 percent from last year's crop and a third below average. The decrease from last year is mainly accounted for by decreased yield expectations. Most of the Nation's lespedeza is grown in the South Atlantic and South Central Regions which have had adequate moisture supplies in general but dry growing conditions in the Virginia area and in parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma. Depressed prospects in these areas more than offset improved yield expectations in other areas compared with both last month and last year.

Wild hay is forecast to be 9.2 million tons, down 16 percent from last year's crop and 6 percent below average. Prospects are up 2 percent from a month ago mainly because of improved growth in the two leading wild hay States of South Dakota and Nebraska that had timely rains in the wild hay areas. Expectations in all other States remained practically the same as a month ago although there were slight decreases in the South Central and Western Regions.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is forecast at 1,838 million pounds, nearly 2 percent above the 1962 production of 1,810 million pounds and 10 percent above the 1957-61 average. A 12 percent increase in production from last year is forecast for the Southeast area, but is nearly offset by declines of 9 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area and 5 percent in the Southwest. Production is estimated at 532 million pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area, 924 million pounds in the Southeast, and 382 million pounds in the Southwest.

The U. S. acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed this year is estimated at 1,401 million acres, 1 percent below the 1,411 million acres picked and threshed last year and 4 percent below average. The acreage to be picked and threshed in the Virginia-Carolina area is unchanged from last year. Slightly lower acreages in Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi add to a 4,000 acre decline in the Southeast area. In the Southwest, the Texas acreage is expected to be 6,000 acres less than in 1962. The Oklahoma acreage for picking and threshing is the same as in 1962, while a decline of 200 acres is indicated in New Mexico.

The August 1 yield prospects in Virginia were considerably less favorable than a year ago. Drought conditions have limited plant growth in most Virginia areas, but plants were setting pegs in some fields. Some northern North Carolina counties were also affected by dry weather but rains during the last half of July improved the outlook and the expected yield is second only to last year.

In the Southeastern area, prospects are good to excellent. Growing conditions in Georgia have been nearly ideal, and a record yield per acre is forecast. The Alabama yield estimate, if realized, will be

the second highest of record. Conditions in Florida point to a slightly lower yield than in 1962 but well above average, and the South Carolina yield is expected to equal last year's record high.

The crop in the Southwest area is in fair to good condition. Good yields are expected in irrigated areas, but many dryland peanuts in Cross Timbers, Blackland and South Texas, and the Hughes and Bryan County areas of Oklahoma were badly in need of rain. Prospects in New Mexico were very good.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco will amount to about 2,237 million pounds, or about 15 million above the previous month's forecast, if the August 1 outlook holds. At this level, poundage would be 3 percent below production in 1962, 21 percent above the 1957-61 average, and the second highest since 1954. Most of the increase over prospects of a month earlier was attributable to the flue-cured and burley crops.

The average yield per acre expected for all tobacco is a record-high 1,887 pounds, and compares with last year's yield of 1,884 pounds, the previous high. The 5-year average is 1,623 pounds per acre.

Conditions in most producing areas during July were conducive to favorable development of the crop. Dry weather plagued tobacco producing areas in Maryland, Wisconsin, central and eastern Virginia, and the northern part of the type 11 belt in North Carolina. Near ideal growing conditions prevailed in Kentucky and Tennessee, covering the major part of the burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured belts. The outlook as of August 1 in Connecticut was for very good binder and wrapper crops.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,345 million pounds, up about 4 million pounds from a month earlier. Loss of poundage in type 11 areas was more than offset by increases in the Eastern belt of North Carolina and the type 14 area of Georgia. As currently indicated, bright leaf prospects compare with 1,408 million pounds produced last year and 1,129 million for the 5-year average. The combined average yield expected for flue-cured tobacco is 1,939 pounds per acre, surpassing last year's yield of 1,930 pounds to set a new record.

If the burley crop weighs 679 million pounds as now indicated, the highest production of record will be realized. Growing conditions during July in Kentucky and Tennessee, the two major producing States, were nearly perfect for development of the crop. Generally favorable conditions prevailed elsewhere in the burley belt. Burley production in 1962 was about 675 million pounds and averaged 504 million from 1957 through 1961. The average yield expected this season is 2,005 pounds per acre, marking the first time that the average for the entire belt promised to break the ton level. Last year's yield was 1,992 pounds and the 5-year average is 1,657 pounds per acre.

Prospects for Southern Maryland, type 32, on August 1 were about the same as the 34.0 million pounds expected a month earlier, despite the persistence of dry weather during July. Production for 1962 is estimated at 39.4 million pounds compared to the average of about 34.9 million pounds. An average yield of 850 pounds per acre is indicated for the area this season, the lowest since 1959. The 1962 yield was 950 pounds and the 5-year average is 926 pounds.

At 54.8 million pounds, the present estimate for fire-cured leaf is about 1.3 million above the July 1 forecast. While dry weather caused some deterioration in the Virginia belt, prospects improved in the eastern and western districts of Kentucky and Tennessee. Fire-cured production totaled 54.2 million pounds in 1962 and averaged about 49.1 million during the 1957-61 period. Reports from growers indicate an average yield of 1,522 pounds per acre,which would be the highest of record. Yields averaged 1,500 pounds last year and 1,429 pounds during 1957-61.

Prospects for dark air-cured, types 35-37, increased about 173,000 pounds during July with production estimated at 25.5 million pounds as of August 1--about 3 percent above 1962 and 22 percent above average. Kentucky and Tennessee, type 35, prospects improved during July which more than offset the decline in the Virginia sun-cured belt. Green River prospects remained unchanged from the July 1 forecast. For all dark air-cured combined, a yield of 1,544 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,540 last year and the 1957-61 average of 1,359 pounds per acre.

Cigar filler production is forecast at 57.2 million pounds, up about 1.6 million pounds from a month ago but 6.0 million pounds below the 1962 production. The production decrease from 1962 is attributable to both lower yields and less acreage. The 1957-61 average filler production is 56.0 million pounds. Yield for the total cigar filler types is forecast at 1,732 pounds per acre, 4 percent below 1962 but 6 percent above the 1,630 pounds 5 year average.

The cigar binder estimate, at 23.1 million pounds, declined from 23.8 million pounds in prospect on July 1. The slight decline occurred in northern Wisconsin. This indicated binder poundage would be 7 percent below last year's production and 17 percent below average. A yield of 1,620 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,684 pounds last year and 1,637 pounds for the 5-year average.

Conditions point to a 17.9 million pound cigar wrapper crop. This shows a drop of about 110,000 pounds from the previous forecast. The decline in the Georgia-Florida shade-grown area was only partially offset by increased prospects in the Connecticut Valley. Total wrapper production in 1962 was 19.3 million pounds and the average is 18.9 million pounds. For the combined shade-grown areas, an average yield of 1,384 pounds per acre is expected. Yield averaged 1,464 pounds in 1962 and 1,388 pounds per acre for the 1957-61 period.

COTTON: August 1 prospects indicate a 1963 cotton crop of 13,984,000 bales for the U. S., 6 percent less than last year's production of 14,867,000 bales but 7 percent more than average.

Acreage planted to cotton this year, estimated at 14,856,000 acres, is 9 percent less than last year, primarily because of reductions in allotments. Expected abandonment of 4.1 percent is less than average and would leave 14,254,000 acres for harvest, 8 percent below the 15,569,000 acres harvested last season.

Despite unfavorable early-season weather and excessive July rains in some eastern and central areas, plants are generally well fruited and a record-high yield per acre of 471 pounds is indicated. Last year the yield was 457 pounds and the previous high was 466 pounds, set in 1958.

Although the California crop is about two weeks late, irrigation has been timely, insects held under control and plants are setting bolls rapidly. After a slow start, hot weather the latter part of June and during July developed the crop rapidly in New Mexico and Arizona.

In southern and central areas of Texas, hot, dry July weather matured the crop rapidly. Timely late July rains improved dryland cotton prospects in western and southern High Plains areas but moisture is needed in southern High Plains and most Low Plains counties. Irrigated cotton is in good condition. Much of the High Plains acreage was planted in June and an average, or later, frost date will be needed for the crop to mature.

Rains during the latter half of July in some central and eastern areas were excessive and caused rapid growth of plants and grassy fields. However, plants are well fruited and boll weevil infestation is the smallest in several years. Boll worm infestation required control measures.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1963 sugar beet crop is expected to total a record 21,689,000 tons, 19 percent more than last year and one-third more than the 1957-61 average. The present prospective production is 17,000 tons larger than the July 1 forecast. The expected yield of 17.6 tons per acre is 1.1 tons above last year but 1.2 below the record-high yield of 18.8 tons for the 1959 crop. Higher yields than expected a month ago in the central States and in Montana more than offset lower prospects in Idaho and Utah.

Growing conditions were favorable during July in most States and development of beets was good to excellent. Insect and disease damage was at a minimum with near-record yields expected in the central States. Beet prospects in Montana improved during the month although hail damaged beets in the Lower Yellowstone Valley, completely defoliating a small acreage. In Idaho cool weather retarded root development and, with normal frost dates, could prevent beets from reaching maximum growth. Washington beets showed excellent growth despite below normal July temperatures and a good crop is in prospect.

Irrigation water supplies were generally adequate but, unless supplemented by above-average rainfall, shortages may occur in some States before the end of the growing season. In Colorado ditch water supplies were being drawn on heavily because of above-seasonal temperatures that prevailed throughout July. Pump irrigation water was still plentiful although the water table had dropped significantly. Some beets in Utah, particularly in the central part of the State, are likely to suffer from inadequate water.

Beet development is behind normal in northern and some coastal areas of California where wet spring weather hindered planting. Harvesting of beets started in the lower San Joaquin Valley in late July. Yields of the Imperial Valley fall-planted crop averaged more than 21 tons per acre.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The prospective record production of 23.2 million tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is 15 percent larger than last year's crop. Production in the Mainland States of Florida and Louisiana is expected to total 13,311,000 tons, nearly a third more than in 1962 and three-fourths more than average. The indicated crop of 9,846,000 tons in Hawaii is down about 1 percent from last year.

Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture during the past month kept Mainland cane growing rapidly and maintained July 1 production prospects. Growers in Louisiana continued to spray for tie-vine control and are preparing land for planting the 1964 plant-cane acreage.

DRY BEANS: The dry bean production forecast on August 1 is 19.0 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is a slight decline from the July 1 forecast, but is 1 percent above 1962 production and 3 percent higher than the 1957-61 average. Prospective yield per acre, at 1,296 pounds, is the third highest on record, but considerably below the record high yield of 1,400 pounds in 1961. The 5-year average yield is 1,255 pounds.

The 1963 crop is expected to be harvested from 1.46 million acres compared with 1.49 million acres last year and the average of 1.47 million acres.

In the Northeast, yield prospects declined from a month earlier as hot, dry weather prevailed during the first half of July. Yield prospects in New York dropped to below average levels, but prospects in Michigan are still above the 5-year average as the result of good rains during the latter half of the month.

Yields in California are expected to be at record levels. However, some beans were planted as late as the last week in July and will need a dry fall if all of the acreage is to mature. In Washington and Idaho early planted beans are doing well but some late planted fields are only 3 to 6 inches high and will need favorable weather for maturity before killing frosts. Conditions are favorable for near record dry bean crops in Nebraska and Montana, although severe hail storms have caused heavy losses in a few local areas.

Much of the dryland bean crop in Kansas, Colorado, and Utah is suffering from a shortage of moisture. Irrigated beans are in better condition, but yield prospects have been reduced by a lack of irrigation water in some local areas. Yields in these States are expected to be below average.

DRY PEAS: The 1963 production forecast of dry peas is 4.7 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 5 percent less than last year's crop but 30 percent above average.

A yield of 1,369 pounds per acre is expected compared with 1,464 pounds last year and the average of 1,202 pounds. Compared with 1962, anticipated yields are lower in Washington, Oregon, and Colorado and higher in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Above average yields are forecast in each of the producing States except Oregon.

In Idaho, where cool weather and generally adequate soil moisture supplies have been very favorable for pea production, record high

yields are in prospect. Below normal July temperatures were beneficial to the crop in Washington but yields are expected to be down from last year's record level. Irrigation water supplies were limited in Colorado and yields are down from last year although slightly better than average. Anticipated yields in North Dakota are up moderately from last year while Minnesota yields are up considerably from last year's low outturn per acre.

APPLES: The United States Commercial apple crop is estimated at 117.9 million bushels, up 1 percent or 1.6 million bushels from the July 1 forecast. This estimate is 6 percent below last year's production and 3 percent less than average. Production prospects are up from last month in each of the 3 major areas. Estimates by regions are as follows: Eastern 57.5 million bushels, 8 percent below last year and 3 percent below average; Central 20.6 million bushels, 18 percent below 1962 and 17 percent below average; Western 39.8 million bushels, 5 percent above last year and the average.

Apple prospects declined during July in all New England States except New Hampshire and Rhode Island where prospects are unchanged. The decrease in prospects was the result in part of hot, dry weather. In New York, frost damage was somewhat less than estimated earlier and prospects are up 500,000 bushels from last month. Both the Lake Ontario region and Champlain Valley were dry, but in the Hudson Valley, rainfall has been normal to well above normal. In the Lake Ontario area, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening and Rome crops are expected to be larger than last year. The Cortland crop is expected to be about equal to last year, but Delicious and Baldwin prospects are down from 1962. The Hudson Valley will have smaller crops of all varieties. Size of apples in this region are generally larger than last year when rainfall was short. The Champlain Valley has prospects for a very good crop, but rainfall is now a limiting factor.

While many orchards in New Jersy show the effects of inadequate rainfall, irrigation in some orchards plus thundershower activity has kept the crop growing. Sizes are somewhat smaller than usual and apples have been slow to color because of unusually high temperatures. Russeting is reported in many orchards, but is most damaging on Golden Delicious. Harvest of Starr began the first week of July and picking of Twenty Ounce got under way the last of the month. Harvest of McIntosh is expected to begin early in September. Pennsylvania apple trees set a bumper crop, but an unusually heavy drop occurred and a smaller crop than last year is in prospect. The major fruit counties are in need of moisture and sizing of apples will depend on future rainfall.

The crop in Maryland is sizing well, but soil moisture supplies are getting short in some areas. Prospects are good for Golden Delicious and Rome varieities. Production of Red Delicous, Staymans, and Yorks is expected to be below average. July rainfall was below normal in the commercial apple producing areas of Virginia. This, following a dry spring, has retarded the development of size. Production of early varieties has been reduced, particularly in the southern areas. In North Carolina, ample moisture was available during July in the major apple producing areas. The fruit has more color than usual and harvest is expected to start about five days earlier than last year.

In Ohio, a small crop is in prospect because of late spring freezes. The crop is clean with little insect or disease damage. Summer varieties were virtually all harvested in southern Ohio and harvest was well along in the north. Harvest of fall varieties will begin in late August or early September in most areas. Prospects in Indiana are for a crop about one-half of last year's production.

Estimated production in Illinois is up from last month and about equal to last year's production. The crop has good quality and size with very little insect or disease damage.

Michigan apple prospects are up from last month, but still much below last year's production and 1.3 million bushels below average. Quality of the crop is expected to be good although some russeting and minor frost marks are showing up. A smaller crop than last year is expected for all varieties except Northern Spy, with Red Delicious down the sharpest. Harvest of summer apples began about mid-July. By August 1 Transparent harvest was nearly complete and picking of Duchess was just beginning. Wealthy harvest is expected to start about August 15.

An apple crop of 1,250,000 bushels is forecast for Idaho, the largest crop since 1959. Large crops of Rome, Jonathan and Winesap varieties are expected. A below normal crop is expected for the Delicious varieties. Harvest of summer varieties began about August 5 and picking of fall varieties will not be in full swing until about the middle of September. In Oregon fruit development was good during July in the Hood River and Milton-Freewater areas. Set is heavy in these areas and the crop is sizing well. In western Oregon and Jackson County, apple prospects are poor because of poor pollination.

Washington apple prospects are up slightly from last month, with the crop expected to be 25 percent above the 1962 crop and 16 percent more than average. The crop is of excellent quality despite the appearance of some scab in the Yakima Valley. Mites are also causing some problems this year. July weather was near ideal for apples and resulted in excellent sizing. In general, orchards in the Yakima Valley have good to excellent crops. Prospects for Red and Standard Delicious varieties in the Yakima Valley are better than a month ago. In the North-Central area, growers were still thinning to improve size and color. Red Delicious varieties are more spotted than other varieties in this area. Western Washington has practically no apples this season because of cold, rainy weather during pollination.

The apple crop in California is now expected to be 7,200,000 bushels, up 400,000 bushels from last month. A good crop has set in most districts except for the Sebastopol district. The Gravenstein variety is expected to be short in this area. A few Gravensteins were picked the last week of July. Romes and Golden Delicious varieties have good crops in the Sebastopol district, but other varieties are only fair to poor. Picking of a few Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, and Jonathans is expected in this area by the end of August. In the Watsonville district, Newtowns have a good set. The set of Delicious is only a little lighter. The apple crop is late in this area but some Delicious may be picked in late August or early September. Medium to good crops are expected in the Mountain districts. Soil moisture was generally good in the apple producing areas.

PEACHES: Production of 73.0 million bushels of peaches is now expected for 1963, down 4 percent from last year's large crop but 1 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used primarily for canning, the U. S. crop would be 42.9 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year and 10 percent below average.

The California Clingstone crop estimate is 30.1 million bushels (723,000 tons), down nearly 2 percent from last year but 23 percent above average. The estimate excludes tonnage eliminated by the green drop program. Picking of extra early Clingstone peaches began in volume after mid-July. Most varieties are about 10 days later than usual. Oriental fruit moth was a problem during July, but was brought under control. Also, split pits in early deliveries caused some concern in the industry.

Harvest of California Freestone peaches is making rapid progress, although cool nights retarded maturity somewhat. The crop is forecast at 12.5 million bushels, the same as average but slightly below the 12.9 million bushels harvested in 1962. The peak of harvest for Elbertas and Hales in the Fresno area was expected during the first week of August, shortly after the peak for Forty-Niners. Other varieties of Freestones are nearing the end of harvest.

Peach production in the nine Southern States has generally exceeded early season expectations, although the August 1 estimate for this region is 1 percent below a month ago. The estimated crop of 18.7 million bushels is the largest since the 1946 harvest, 26 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. The estimate for South Carolina continues at 7.5 million bushels. Harvest of Blakes, Elbertas, and Redskins was winding up about August 1. Shippers Late Red, Rio-Oso-Gem, and Afterglow varieties are still moving but heavy shipment will be over by mid-August. The Georgia peach estimate was lowered by 200,000 bushels on August 1. Exeessive rains in late June and early July damaged the crop and some fruit was left unharvested. The estimated 5.6 million bushel crop was about all harvested by August 1. Elsewhere, in the Southern States, the harvest has progressed under generally favorable conditions. Picking of late Elbertas was well advanced in Arkansas, where dry weather in the Clarksville area limited the size of peaches.

Drought conditions in Virginia reduced overall prospects in that State. Elsewhere in the Eastern and Central States, prospects are holding steady or are improved over a month ago. Harvest of Sunhighs in Virginia was well advanced by the end of July and picking of Elbertas was expected to start in early August. In Maryland, the harvest started in late July with harvest of Triogem, Richhaven and Sunhaven starting around August 1 in the Hancock area. Many growers in Maryland were irrigating because of shortage of rainfall. Prospects generally improved in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania during July. Harvest in New Jersey reached volume movement in mid-July, although mid-season varieties were not expected to start until about August 10. Harvest in the Hudson Valley of New York started in late July and movement from the Lake Ontario area started the first week of August. In Michigan, the harvest of Sunhaven was heavy in late July with Redhavens starting in early August.

Peach production prospects in Western States (other than California) generally weakened during July. The Colorado production is limited to the Palisade area because of widespread winter freezes. Even here the influence of freezes is becoming more apparent and prospects are below earlier indications. Harvest of early varieties

began about July 20 with Elberta harvest expected the second week of August. In Washington, near average production prospects declined during July because early peaches have a high incidence of split pits. Harvest of Redhavens along the Columbia River started in early July and became general for all early varieties around mid-July in the Yakima Valley. There is little or no production this year west of the Cascades.

PEARS: The production forecast for all pears on August 1 was 20,112,000 bushels, a slight drop from last month, 31 percent below the 1962 crop and 29 percent below average. Pear production in the Pacific Coast States, where normally about 90 percent of the crop is produced, is estimated at 17,399,000 bushels, down 34 percent from last year and 30 percent below average. Bartletts are down 38 percent from last year while other type pears are down 19 percent. States other than the Pacific Coast expect to produce a total of about 2.7 million bushels or 4 percent below last season.

The Bartlett crop in California is forecast at 7.9 million bushels (190,000 tons), about 45 percent below 1962 and average. Harvesting of the small crop began during the week of July 14 in the Marysville and Sacramento River districts, about 10 days later than normal. Fresh market shipments are expected to be light as a result of high cullage. Fruit sizes have not reached earlier expectations. "Other" pears in California are forecast at about one million bushels (25,000 tons), 22 percent below last year. Growing conditions continued good and the small set has developed satisfactorily. Very little blight had been noted in any of the districts.

Prospects for the Bartlett crop in Oregon continue to decline. The August 1 forecast of 1.3 million bushels (32,500 tons) is down 100,000 bushels (2,500 tons) from last month and is less than half the crop produced last year. Harvest of the very light crop in the Medford area will begin by mid-August and will start in Hood River later in the month. Other type pears are estimated at 2.3 million bushels (57,500 tons), down one million bushels (about 25,000 tons) from last season. Development has been normal in both the Hood River and Medford areas.

The Washington Bartlett crop is forecast at 3,440,000 bushels (86,000 tons), a one-thousand ton increase from July and 10 percent above the 1962 crop. Sizing continued at a satisfactory rate during July except on some trees carrying a heavy crop. Quality continues excellent. Pear blight can be found in all producing areas and many orchards show evidence of pear psylla. Production of other type pears remains at 1.4 million bushels (35,000 tons), a 12 percent increase over last year but near average. Cool weather during July was ideal for good growth, sizing and development of excellent quality.

A crop of 1,200,000 bushels is expected in Michigan, the largest pear producing State outside the Pacific Coast. In the important southwest area of the State, Bartletts and Keiffers are showing a reduction from last year. Some fruit is marked by russeting and frost.

GRAPES: The August 1 production forecast for grapes is 3,561,850 tons, 11 percent above the 1962 crop and 20 percent above average. Increased production over last year is expected in California, Washington, Arizona, and Georgia. Prospects are down in all other States. Production in California and Arizona, made up mostly of European type grapes, is expected to be 14 percent greater than last year. These two States account for about 90 percent of the U. S. grape crop. Prospects in the other States are expected to be about four-fifths of 1962, primarily the result of spring freeze damage in late May and the lack of adequate moisture in some areas.

A record grape crop, 3,310,000 tons, is forecast for California because of prospects for a record production of raisin variety grapes. Estimated production of raisin varieties is 2,050,000 tons, 22 percent above last year's crop and nearly 25 percent above average. Growth has been about a week to ten days later than normal. Irrigation water was cut off early by some growers to hasten the sugaring process. The table variety estimate of 620,000 tons is 7 percent above last year, while the wine varieties, showing an improvement over last month, are now estimated at 640,000 tons. Grapes have developed well under mild conditions; however, mildew has been a problem and growers have had to apply dust and sprays. Growth of Emperors and Tokays has been favorable this season, pointing toward good quality fruit for shipment. After a late start, the recorded movement of early table varieties is nearly equal to last year.

A record crop of 15,500 tons is now in prospect for Arizona. This crop, 1,000 tons above the July estimate, is 28 percent larger than last year and nearly double the average. Harvest in the major areas of the State was virtually completed by July 29.

Production in the Great Lakes region (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan) is forecast at 158,000 tons, down 30 percent from last year but an increase from the July estimate because of an improved crop in New York. In the Chautauqua-Erie area, the crop was growing well, bunches were large and size of berries was very good for this stage of growth. Conditions improved in all areas of the State during July, and damage from frost now appears to be less than had been estimated earlier in the season. Pennsylvania grapes, although reduced by May freezes, have developed a good crop on secondary shoots. Weather along Lake Erie in Ohio has been unusually dry and together with the May freezes, has further reduced the grape crop from last year. Near-drought conditions in Michigan were alleviated somewhat during July. In South Carolina, the 1963 grape crop has been affected by late frosts, scattered hail storms, and excessive rains. In some locations, hail damage was very extensive. Rainfall has been ample to excessive in Georgia. Weather was favorable during July and growth has been good.

A serious drought and very hot temperatures in northwest Arkansas has resulted in small berry size and considerable sunburn. The production forecast dropped from a month ago and is now about 60 percent of last year.

In Washington, grapes progressed well toward an expected record crop of 64,000 tons. Cool July weather in the Yakima Valley resulted in berries sizing well and a crop free of disease problems. Bunches are numerous, large and well filled. Early Campbell grapes began to show color on July 29 while the major variety, Concord, is expected to color about August 10-20.

CITRUS (NEW CROP): As a result of extensive winter freeze damage in Florida, the August 1 condition of oranges and grapefruit is sharply below a year ago. A higher condition is reported for those two crops in California.

Most of Florida's undamaged (from freeze) citrus trees show good growth and have some late bloom. Fruit from the regular bloom was sizing well and was generally larger than usual for the date.

Cool weather during July in the central and northern districts of California helped Navel oranges size well and prevented excessive dropping of fruit. In southern California, where temperatures were higher, Valencias showed an increase in the drop of small fruit, but the crop was developing well. Prospects for new crop lemons in California are above last year. Lemon trees have a relatively light set of fruit from the early bloom, but the current bloom on the trees is good.

In Arizona, prospects for both Navel and Valencia oranges and for grapefruit are good with the reported condition well above a year ago. The lemon crop is spotty because of winter freeze damage.

Early July rains in the Rio Grande Valley gave the Texas citrus crop a boost, but production will still be quite insignificant because of freeze damage to trees in January 1962. Fruit has sized well.

APRICOTS: The 1963 apricot crop in Utah, Washington, and California is forecast at 219,800 tons, 32 percent above the short crop of 1962 and 14 percent above average. The crop is down slightly from last month in Utah and Washington. All of the increase from last year is the result of a larger crop in California where weather conditions have been extremely favorable for development and harvest. Completion of harvest in the late orchards in California is expected by mid-August. Cold winter temperatures in Washington and frost and hail in Utah damaged the apricot crop. Harvest was practically complete in Washington by August 1 though a few late orchards were not expected to be completed until August 10.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is now forecast at 102,500 tons, 13 percent above last year and 16 percent above the five-year average. This forecast is 5,000 tons above a month earlier due to continued favorable weather in California. The abnormally cool summer has resulted in less than usual cullage because of sunburn and from small sizes. Excessive cracking of late Santa Rosas is limiting total packout.

The dried prune estimate for California is unchanged from last month at 135,000 tons (dried basis), 9 percent below last year and slightly below average. Set of crop in California was spotty, even within counties, due to poor pollination and fungus in Lake-Mendocino and Napa-Sonoma districts and parts of the Sacramento Valley. The set was good in the Santa Clara Valley and the Hollister district, but fruit sizes are small in some orthards. Harvest was expected to be general around August 10. Considerable cracking is reported.

The prune crop in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is expected to be 43,500 tons (fresh basis), down 1,200 tons from last month. This year's crop is about half of last year's production of 86,300 tons and 29 percent below

average. The decline from a month ago occurred in Washington. Application of "stop drop" sprays was limited by weather conditions in Washington this season, thus considerable drop of fruit has occurred. Only Idaho expects a crop larger than last year and average. Even here an excessive drop has been noted. Harvest of prunes in Idaho was expected to start about August 7 with plum harvest starting in late August. Picking of Early Italians started about August 5 in the Milton-Freewater area of Oregon and is expected to start in the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington about mid-August. The Oregon crop is only 15 percent of last year's large crop and one-fourth of average, due primarily to cool and rainy weather in Western Oregon during the period of bloom. A good crop is expected on the small acreage in the Milton-Freewater area.

FIGS: Harvest of Black Mission and Kadotas figs for fresh market was under way in California. Warmer weather in southern California favored development of the crop. Insects were under control and soil moisture conditions were generally good. In most orchards, growers have finished preparing ground for the dropping of dried figs. Conditions have been favorable and only hot, dry weather is now needed.

OLIVES: The August 1 condition of olives in California was reported at 48 percent, down 11 points from a month earlier and 6 points below both August 1 a year ago and the average. There was a good set of Sevillanos in the Corning district of Tehama County, but size growth is below normal and there were many defective olives, which have dropped. In Tulare County, the set of Manzanillo variety is spotty and in the Oroville district sizing has been slow. Both winter freeze damage and Verticillium Wilt damage to trees is concerning some growers.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is now forecast at 54,000 tons, up 9,000 tons from previous forecasts and equals the 1961 record. This is 6 percent above last year and 30 percent above average. Continued cool weather favored sizing and development of quality. Shipments of Late LeGrands started about August 1. There was a problem of split pits and misshapen fruit in some earlier varieties, but this was relatively minor and was not a problem with later maturing varieties.

AVOCADOS: Harvest in California of the 1962-63 crop Fuerte and other fall and winter varieties is over and growers are picking the relatively small volume of summer varieties. However, the harvest of these later varieties has been prolonged by continued mild weather and picking of "Other than Fuertes" is expected to continue through September. Most fruit remaining for harvest is in the Ventura-Santa Barbara area.

Condition of the new crop of avocados (1963-64) on August 1 was lower than average in both California and Florida.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated to be nearly 51 million pounds -- 15 percent above the 1962 production and 14 percent more than average. Larger crops than last year are expected in all States except California.

Despite the unusually cool weather during July, most of the Washington hops made normal development; however, the prospects vary from yard to yard in all major producing areas. Replanted and

baby yards have fair to poor prospects and made less development during the month than the established yards. The crop bloomed heavily and has a good set with very little bloom drop this year. Hops in Oregon and California are later than usual, but are developing well. Harvest in Oregon is expected to start about August 20. In Idaho, July weather was favorable for Late Cluster set. Early Clusters have suffered some damage from mildew. Harvest is expected to start on Early Clusters about August 15 and on Late Clusters about September 1.

SWEET CHERRIES: Estimated production of sweet cherries totals 69,500 tons, down 37 percent from last year and 20 percent below average. Production is down from last year in all States. In the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania), production was cut back because of severe winter cold and spring frosts. Poor pollinating weather in California, Oregon, and Washington limited the size of the crop this season. Winter freezes or spring frosts damaged the sweet cherry crop in most other Western States.

SOUR CHERRIES: A sour cherry crop of 73,640 tons is estimated for 1963, 58 percent below last year and 45 percent below average. The crop is the smallest since 1945, primarily because of winter freeze and spring frosts although in Washington and Oregon, cool, wet weather during bloom hampered pollination and resulted in a poor set. Much of the crop had been harvested by August 1 and only in the northern parts of the Great Lakes States was there much to be harvested after that date. Growers expected to complete harvest in all areas by August 10.

PECANS: The 1963 pecan crop is forecast at a record 278.8 million pounds compared with the 1962 harvest of 70.8 million pounds (the shortest crop since 1936) and exceeds the previous record set in 1961 when 246.8 million pounds were harvested. A crop of this size would be 100.0 million pounds or 56 percent above the five-year average. Estimated production of improved varieties is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as last year and seedling pecans over 3 times as large. Only New Mexico, expects a crop below last year and the average. The Oklahoma crop, more than double last year's, is 17 percent below average. Favorable weather for pollination and nut development, and the fact that trees produced a small crop last year contributed to the record level indicated for 1963.

Excessive rains in Georgia during late June and much of July limited spray operations and powdery mildew and scab are a threat to the crop there. The Texas crop needs rain for good nut development. Shedding, which occurred earlier than usual, has been heavy in major producing areas of Texas though insect and disease has been light. The set of nuts over much of the pecan belt is so heavy that extensive limb breakage may be expected.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 70,000 tons, unchanged from last month. This is 46 percent above last year's production and 35 percent above average. Development of the crop has been very good and quality is expected to be good. Some cracking of hulls has occurred and ground preparation for harvest is under way.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is expected to be 7,550 tons, an increase of 1,050 tons from the July 1 estimate, but still below the 1962 production and about three-fourths of average. Most of the increase in prospects occurred in Oregon where the development has been excellent and moderate temperatures have contributed to sizing of nuts. Barcelonas, the leading variety, are fairly uniform in development, but other varieties have been more variable.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in Oregon and California is expected to be 79,000 tons, up 600 tons from the July 1 forecast. This places the current crop 900 tons below last year's production, but 10 percent above average. Weather conditions in California during July continued favorable for the development of the walnut crop and sunburn is at a minimum. Oregon walnuts are large in size and show very little blight damage.

POTATOES: Early summer potato production is forecast at 12,471,000 hundredweight as of August 1, slightly above the July 1 estimate but 2 percent less than 1962 production. Growth and development of the crop was satisfactory during July and yield prospects were maintained or improved in all States except Delaware and Virginia. In these two States, dry weather reduced yields even though irrigation was used extensively.

Harvest in Delaware was in full swing by the fourth week of July with excellent quality. In Maryland, harvest started later than usual but was general by late July. Dry weather on the Eastern Shore of Virginia throughout July was favorable for digging and harvest was nearing completion by August 1. In North Carolina, harvest was starting in the southern edge of the early summer area by August 1. Harvest of the Texas crop was active during July and movement was past peak by the end of the month. Movement of red potatoes was expected to be completed about August 10. Shipments of white potatoes from Texas will continue in limited volume through most of August and supplies for processing will be available into September. In California, harvest in the Perris-Hemet areas of Riverside County and in the Chino-Ontario area of San Bernardino County progressed rapidly during July. Digging was about 90 percent complete in San Bernardino and 80 percent in Riverside by the end of July and was expected to be completed early in August.

Prospects for the late summer potato crop declined 3 percent during July and production is now indicated at 31,637,000 hundredweight -- 6 percent less than the 33,710,000 harvested in 1962. The decline in prospects during July was quite general with the August 1 estimate lower than a month earlier in half of the late summer States, including: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Virginia, West Virginia, Idaho, and California. Only North Carolina, Colorado, and Washington showed better prospects on August 1 than July 1.

Dry weather in most of the north central and central Atlantic late summer producing areas was mainly responsible for the reduction in prospective yields during July. Also, potatoes in Indiana and Wisconsin failed to recover as well as expected from the late June frosts.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, digging for local markets and limited shipping started about July 20. Digging on a small scale started on Long Island in late July. Harvest started in some sections of New Jersey the first week of July and became quite general the last half of the month. Although less than 10 percent of the acreage was harvested by August 1, progress was about twice that of a year ago. In Pennsylvania, volume movement to processors was underway as of August 1. Potato digging started in southern Ohio the third week of July and movement the last week of the month was heavy. In Indiana, harvesting of potatoes in the Vincennes area was expected to be completed about mid-August and was expected to start in the northern area the second week of August. Wisconsin harvest was expected to start about August 1 with volume movement about August 12. Shipments of red potatoes from the Twin Cities area of Minnesota were also expected to start about the first of August. Harvest operations in Nebraska were slow in getting started and yields are below earlier expectations. First shipments from Idaho of reds and Early Gems were made July 29. The bulk of the Idaho crop is Russets for processing, and development on much of this acreage is later than usual. Digging began in northern Colorado late in July. Hot, dry weather was cutting available water supplies in that area. In Washington, digging of early reds began about July 8 but White Rose harvest did not start until after mid-July. Harvest of reds, whites, and Early Gems started in Oregon late in July. In California, harvest began in the Stockton-Delta area on July 22 but volume was light until August 1. First digging in the Santa Maria-Guadalupe area was expected the first full week of August.

The first estimate of the 1963 fall potato crop places production at 189,667,000 hundredweight, 1 percent less than last year's 191,025,000 cwt. Both acreage and prospective yield are slightly lower than 1962. A decrease in production from last year in the eastern area more than offset increases for the central and western areas. The estimate for the 8 eastern fall States, at 65,094,000 cwt. is 5 percent less than 1962. The reduction is general over the area. A crop of 47,318,000 cwt. is indicated for the 9 Central fall States, 3 percent more than produced in 1962. A sharp increase in Minnesota, 19 percent, with increases in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Ohio more than offset substantially smaller crops in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In the 9 Western fall States, production of 77,255,000 cwt. is forecast--1 percent larger than last year. This increase is the result of an 8 percent larger production in Idaho, which more than offset reductions in the other major Western States of Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Development and growth of fall potatoes in the Eastern States have been good except for some moisture shortages in Pennsylvania and New York. Moisture shortages in Upstate New York and Pennsylvania were relieved by late July rains but moisture reserves are limited. Irrigation was used extensively on Long Island but did not fully compensate for lack of rainfall. The season in Aroostook County, Maine, has been very favorable for potatoes. The crop was planted early, stands are good, growth has been rapid, and potatoes were in full bloom by July 22--about a week earlier than usual.

Growing conditions varied considerably in the Central States. August 1 prospects were very favorable in the Red River Valley. Planting in the Valley was generally early. Moisture supplies have been good and practically all potatoes were past the bloom stage by August 1 and a good set was reported. In several other Central States, including Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin,

a shortage of moisture retarded growth. In addition, late June frosts cut yield potential in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

In the Western States, the crop in the major areas is generally late. Part of the Idaho acreage was also set back by a June 30 frost. Yields in Idaho are expected to be well above last year's low level but below the five-year average. Potatoes in the San Luis Valley of Colorado were in bloom in late July. Soil moisture was short at planting time and some stands are thin. Pump irrigation is being used extensively. Development of potatoes in Washington was slower than usual as a result of generally cool weather but a yield equal to last year's high level is indicated. The Oregon fall crop has made good progress although cool temperatures slowed growth. The fall crop in California is late as a result of both late planting and cool temperatures. Tulelake acreage suffered some set back from a June freeze and is still lagging in development.

Total potato production for 1963 is estimated at 266,950,000 hundredweight, almost the same as the 1962 crop of 266,703,000. Both acreage for harvest and yield per acre are nearly the same as in 1962.

Of the total 1962 production of potatoes, growers sold 89.6 percent for all purposes including food, seed, and feed. The balance was used on farms or lost through shrinkage and cullage with 2.4 percent used for seed, 1.8 percent used as food, and 6.2 percent fed to livestock or lost. For the 1962 fall crop, 89.1 percent was sold; 3.0 percent was used for seed on farms where grown; 0.9 percent was used for food on farms where grown; and 7.0 percent was fed to livestock or lost through shrinkage and cullage.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is forecast at 16,623,000 hundredweight, slightly less than indicated a month ago and 13 percent less than in 1962. Yield prospects declined during July in Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. However, improved prospects in Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana largely offset the above reductions. Smaller production than in 1962 is expected in all States except Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

In New Jersey, dry weather limited growth on non-irrigated acreage but growth of irrigated sweetpotatoes was good. Harvesting is expected to start in early September with general harvest of commercial acreage starting about the last of September. Drought conditions in Maryland and most of Virginia lowered yield prospects. Trial diggings started on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in late July and harvest operations will increase throughout August. Progress and growth of the crop in Kentucky and the coastal States from North Carolina to Louisiana was satisfactory to good. In Georgia, harvest of early varieties was underway by August 1 with yields and quality reported to be good. Scattered, light diggings were made in Louisiana. Dry, hot weather in Oklahoma during July limited growth. Rain the last of July in Oklahoma and Texas was beneficial. Satisfactory progress was made in New Mexico during the past month. In California, cool weather slowed development and peak harvest periods are expected to be later than normal. Harvest was active on August 1 in the Coachella Valley of Riverside County and in San Bernardino County. Light digging had started along the south coast and on the large San Joaquin Valley acreage.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition in the United States as reported on August 1 averaged 71 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent a year earlier and the 1957-61 average of 83 percent for the date. The decline from July 1 is 6 percentage points compared with the average decline of 4 points during July.

Temperatures during July averaged below normal in most of the eastern half of the United States, also from the Pacific Coast eastward through Idaho and Nevada. Temperatures were above normal in the Southwest, the Plains States, the Upper Great Lakes area, the eastern portion of the North Atlantic States, New England, and southern Florida. Rainfall averaged above normal for the month of July in a large central portion of the country, including the Northern Plains States, western Colorado, large areas of Kansas and Oklahoma, and extending eastward through the Mississippi Valley to the Central Ohio Valley. Pastures held the good to excellent conditions reported on July 1 in the Northwest as above normal amounts of rainfall were received during July in Washington and parts of Oregon. However, pasture growth was slowed by below normal rainfall during July in eastern North Dakota, northern portions of the Upper Great Lakes States, and the Eastern States extending northward from North Carolina to Maine.

Pasture feed condition in the New England and Middle Atlantic States declined generally during July, except in Rhode Island and Connecticut where there was some improvement. However, conditions were better than a year earlier when unusually poor conditions were reported for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Although improved from August 1 a year ago, pastures were rated very poor in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as hot weather with light rainfall during July dried up pastures rapidly. Farmers were feeding first-cutting hay and using the second cutting as green chop to supplement poor pastures. Although showers covered much of this area near the first of August, there was growing concern by dairymen over possible feed shortages this winter as the result of 2 years of poor pasture feed and low hay production.

Pastures deteriorated rapidly during July in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, as limited rainfall limited growth. Some areas in these States have not received a good soaking rain all summer. In a large area of central Virginia, pasture condition was rated as extreme drought. Green forage is quite short and farmers are temporarily fencing hay fields and wooded areas. In the drought area, dairymen are feeding full winter rations supplemented by green chopped corn. In West Virginia and North Carolina, pasture condition declined both from last month and from August 1 a year ago. Pastures were in much better condition than a year earlier in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

August 1 pasture condition improved slightly from a month earlier in Kentucky as below normal temperatures covered most of the State during July. Favorable temperatures with widespread and frequent rains during July promoted pasture development in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These States with exception of Louisiana showed substantial improvement in pasture condition from July 1 and also a year earlier. Condition for each State was above the 5-year average for the date. Pasture condition in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was below a month earlier.

Although Oklahoma received good rains near mid-July and at the end of the month, pasture condition on August 1 was 20 points below a year earlier and 26 points below average. Likewise, Texas pasture condition was below last month and August 1 a year ago. Above-normal temperatures persisted over these States during most of July, retarding pasture development.

Pasture condition declined sharply in early July in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but rains had covered most of these States by mid-month, and pastures improved. However, after mid-month, rainfall was light in Ohio and pasture condition on August 1 was down from a month earlier and below the poor condition reported on August 1, 1962. More rainfall was received the last half of July in Indiana and Illinois and August 1 pasture condition improved from a month earlier, but was still below the good to excellent condition at this time a year ago. In Michigan, rainfall was limited during July but local rains alleviated dry condition in some areas. Pastures dried up rapidly during July in Wisconsin and the central and southern parts of Minnesota. Wisconsin pasture condition on August 1 dropped 31 points from the excellent conditions reported a month earlier and 39 points from a year earlier. Pasture condition varied considerably in Minnesota as rainfall was limited in much of the central area and high temperatures and dry winds turned pastures brown. For the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, pasture feed condition was 5 to 10 points below July 1 and 13 to 32 points below the excellent condition reported on August 1 a year ago. Iowa pastures improved during July, following generous rainfall, but reported condition was still below August 1, 1962 and average. Missouri received showers over much of the State but condition dropped from 76 percent on July 1 to 64 percent on August 1.

In Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California, August 1 pasture condition averaged more than 90 percent of normal, about the level reported a month earlier. Pasture condition in Colorado improved from July 1, but the earlier drought condition in the central and southeastern portions of the State continues to persist. Benefits from showers early in July were negligible as the month advanced, because above-seasonal temperatures prevailed throughout the month over all portions of that State.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production in the United States during July was 5,269 million eggs compared with 5,196 million during July 1962, an increase of 1 percent and a record for the month. Increases of 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 10 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic regions more than offset decreases of 11 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the East North Central Regions. Egg production was the highest of record during July in the South Atlantic and West, and was the lowest since 1941 in the West North Central region. Aggregate egg production, January through July, was 1 percent below the same months last year.

The rate of production per layer in July was 18.45 eggs compared with the July 1962 rate of 18.40 and the 1957-61 average of 17.81. The July rate of lay was 1 percent higher than a year earlier in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western Regions. In the North Atlantic the rate of lay was 1

percent lower than last year, while in the East and West North Central States there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first seven months of 1963 was 127.4 eggs compared with 127.9 for the same period of 1962.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 285,555,000 birds during July, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases of 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the East North Central States. Layer numbers during July were at record highs in the South Atlantic and West and at a record low in the West North Central States.

The number of layers on August 1, 1963 totaled 286,174,000, up 1 percent from the 282,926,000 on August 1, 1962. Increases from last year were 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic regions. Layer numbers were down 10 percent in the West North Central, and 5 percent in the East North Central from August 1, 1962.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61(Av.)	48,512	48,902	66,617	34,895	43,338	37,134	279,398	--
1962	42,972	45,007	59,537	40,516	49,396	44,715	282,143	282,926
1963	43,594	42,868	53,373	44,399	54,011	47,125	285,370	286,174
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
1957-61(Av.)	21,676	30,731	52,424	17,247	19,590	11,467	153,136	--
1962	15,254	20,065	33,798	15,325	16,168	11,674	112,284	112,524
1963	13,798	17,709	30,686	17,203	16,283	10,718	106,397	106,625
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 2/							
1957-61(Av.)	70,188	79,632	119,041	52,143	62,928	48,602	432,534	---
1962	58,226	65,072	93,335	55,841	65,564	56,389	394,427	395,450
1963	57,392	60,577	84,059	61,602	70,294	57,843	391,767	392,799
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1957-61(Av.)	56.3	56.7	56.3	54.4	51.3	60.8	56.0	--
1962	57.6	58.7	59.2	56.4	54.1	60.8	57.8	57.8
1963	57.5	59.3	59.2	58.0	54.9	61.2	58.3	58.3

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The rate of lay on August 1, 1963 was 58.3 eggs per 100 layers, up from the 57.8 eggs a year earlier. Increases were 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 1 percent in the East North Central, South Central, and Western Regions. In the North Atlantic and West North Central there was no change from last year.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1, 1963 are estimated at 106,625,000, down 5 percent from a year earlier. Decreases of 12 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, and 8 percent in the West more than offset increases of 12 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 are estimated at 392,799,000--down 1 percent from last year. Potential layers were down 10 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, and one percent in the North Atlantic, and increased 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the Western States.

Producers received an average of 31.0 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-July, compared with 29.5 cents a month earlier, and 29.6 cents a year earlier. In most areas of the country egg production declined seasonally. Egg quality was lowered by hot weather in the Midwest, but cooler temperatures have helped in some areas. Breaker activity was below a year ago during most of the month for the Nation.

Producers received an average of 14.3 cents per pound live weight for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July, compared with 14.0 cents a month earlier and 14.5 cents in mid-July 1962. Prices received by the Nation's producers for broilers in mid-July averaged 14.7 cents per pound, up 0.3 cent from a month earlier, but down 0.3 cent from a year earlier. Demand for broilers over the Independence holiday was good throughout the Nation due to feature sales.

Prices received for farm chickens (mostly hens) on July 15, 1963 averaged 9.5 cents, down 0.3 cent from a month earlier, but up 0.1 cent from a year earlier. In the Southeast offerings of heavy type hens ranged adequate to short. Culling operations became less active on the West Coast due to the advance in egg prices. Hot weather sharply curtailed off-farm movement of hens in the Midwest during the first part of the month.

Turkey prices at the farm in mid-July averaged 21.4 cents, down 0.4 cent from a month earlier but up 0.6 cent from a year earlier. During most of July trading in frozen ready-to-cook turkeys was generally light. Cold storage stocks continued well below 1962 levels during July. Holdings increased during the last half of the month due to additions of new crop turkeys. In the Midwest some turkey slaughter plants were operating at capacity.

The average cost of poultry ration in mid-July was $3.55 per 100 pounds, 1 cent above a month earlier, and 11 cents higher than a year earlier. The average cost of broiler grower feed was $4.81 per 100 pounds, up 16 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey grower feed was $4.84 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.76 on July 15 last year. On July 15, 1963, the egg-feed and broiler-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were the same as a year earlier.

July milk production was 10,856 million pounds, down one-half of one percent from a year earlier and about 1 percent below the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 7 months of the year, milk production totaled 1 percent less than in the same period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
July 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	July average 1957-61	July 1962	June 1963	July 1963	State	July average 1957-61	July 1962	June 1963	July 1963
N. Y.	836	835	1,026	887	Ky.	256	261	265	265
N. J.	93	92	96	91	Tenn.	232	236	233	235
Pa.	553	562	649	579	Ala.	94	86	84	84
Ohio	462	459	491	457	Miss.	127	115	107	105
Ind.	306	301	314	308	Ark.	99	90	87	86
Ill.	410	383	400	378	Okla.	134	129	125	125
Mich.	459	465	520	470	Texas	259	259	248	247
Wis.	1,551	1,539	1,850	1,544	Mont.	47	43	43	41
Minn.	825	827	1,012	822	Idaho	150	150	156	146
Iowa	568	556	590	533	Wyo.	19.9	18.4	18.4	18.0
Mo.	376	371	369	348	Colo.	78	77	71	73
N. Dak.	179	182	185	173	Utah	66	66	66	65
S. Dak.	144	135	136	132	Nev.	9.5	10.7	10.5	10.8
Nebr.	202	180	173	165	Wash.	173	183	196	182
Kans.	170	165	160	152	Oreg.	113	109	109	104
Md.	129	126	132	130	Calif.	704	740	723	740
Va.	186	186	175	178	Hawaii 1/	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.7
W. Va.	66	57	56	55	Other				
N. C.	141	138	134	140	States 2/	546	536	583	538
S. C.	47	45	43	45					
Ga.	91	88	87	91	U. S.	11,006	10,912	11,842	10,856
Fla.	94	100	108	103					

1/ Short-time average.
2/ Estimates not available for individual States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	61.2	65.0	64.0	61	65	64
Mass.	62.0	68.0	66.0	161	136	132
Conn.	64.6	70.0	68.0	181	140	136
N. Y.	57.1	60.0	62.0	12,183	10,860	13,454
N. J.	63.8	73.0	60.0	6,151	5,694	5,340
Pa.	60.3	56.0	61.0	54,921	44,128	56,730
Ohio	63.7	76.0	75.0	196,009	202,388	217,725
Ind.	65.3	82.0	81.0	298,851	352,436	372,519
Ill.	69.0	83.0	81.0	607,874	686,410	716,769
Mich.	57.0	65.0	65.0	88,985	91,520	98,865
Wis.	65.4	70.0	68.0	111,079	107,310	105,264
Minn.	56.6	59.5	63.0	300,893	275,188	314,685
Iowa	66.4	76.0	77.0	714,339	742,976	812,966
Mo.	53.0	58.0	57.0	183,062	176,204	199,158
N. Dak.	28.1	31.0	36.0	9,270	5,239	10,332
S. Dak.	31.8	42.5	42.0	99,161	113,008	126,210
Nebr.	49.8	61.0	51.0	284,489	313,357	272,442
Kans.	41.5	51.0	40.0	62,422	66,198	57,120
Del.	53.2	63.0	60.0	7,226	7,497	8,880
Md.	54.3	60.0	56.0	21,062	21,240	23,968
Va.	45.5	60.0	38.0	27,978	32,040	22,724
W. Va.	50.0	53.0	48.0	4,981	3,763	4,032
N. C.	42.7	56.0	50.0	71,223	72,632	70,700
S. C.	29.9	38.0	41.0	21,517	18,506	20,746
Ga.	29.5	30.0	40.0	60,697	50,760	67,680
Fla.	27.2	33.0	35.0	8,442	9,042	9,765
Ky.	47.2	58.0	62.0	67,477	64,728	69,874
Tenn.	38.0	41.0	41.0	48,931	39,401	46,060
Ala.	28.6	28.5	35.0	48,587	35,026	43,890
Miss.	30.2	27.0	35.0	34,123	20,628	25,130
Ark.	31.5	32.5	34.0	11,272	6,728	6,392
La.	28.8	28.0	32.0	10,724	6,216	7,808
Okla.	30.6	32.5	24.0	5,965	3,998	3,072
Texas	25.7	31.0	28.0	35,820	32,612	25,032
Mont.	43.8	50.0	60.0	192	200	240
Idaho	75.2	78.0	80.0	1,671	1,794	1,760
Wyo.	53.9	40.0	84.0	1,058	320	1,260
Colo.	52.2	52.5	48.0	14,796	9,922	9,360
N. Mex.	32.0	39.0	30.0	661	468	390
Ariz.	21.3	24.0	30.0	504	360	450
Utah	57.9	59.0	62.0	218	177	186
Wash.	81.2	85.0	85.0	3,437	3,400	2,805
Oreg.	69.8	70.0	72.0	1,817	1,400	1,800
Calif.	71.8	75.0	75.0	11,459	7,500	7,725
U. S.	54.1	64.1	63.4	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,861,640

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	32.3	34.5	34.0	8,121	6,831	7,276
N. J.	32.1	32.0	28.0	1,463	1,120	952
Pa.	28.6	28.0	30.5	15,453	12,628	14,732
Ohio	28.7	32.0	39.0	40,445	38,688	53,274
Ind.	30.3	35.5	41.0	38,201	38,908	52,562
Ill.	28.7	32.5	39.0	47,785	49,465	67,665
Mich.	33.3	32.5	38.0	35,876	29,965	39,938
Wis.	33.4	37.0	35.0	990	1,147	1,190
Minn.	25.4	23.0	26.0	700	483	442
Iowa	26.2	26.0	27.0	3,402	1,950	2,511
Mo.	27.0	27.0	33.0	39,156	26,352	39,303
S. Dak.	24.7	11.0	19.5	12,377	4,928	10,042
Nebr.	27.0	19.5	21.5	84,814	53,820	60,522
Kans.	24.6	23.5	22.0	235,458	211,171	183,854
Del.	26.3	28.5	29.0	689	542	580
Md.	25.7	27.0	28.0	3,921	3,483	3,724
Va.	24.4	23.0	21.0	6,203	4,117	3,906
W. Va.	24.6	24.0	24.0	634	432	432
N. C.	23.7	24.0	26.0	8,531	4,896	6,162
S. C.	21.9	24.0	26.0	3,283	1,344	1,768
Ga.	22.8	25.0	27.0	2,059	1,175	1,566
Fla.	---	25.0	29.0	---	775	1,015
Ky.	24.7	26.0	30.0	4,239	3,406	4,140
Tenn.	21.9	23.0	26.0	3,404	2,461	3,120
Ala.	23.0	24.0	23.0	1,712	840	759
Miss.	24.5	26.0	28.0	1,707	780	1,092
Ark.	25.6	27.5	31.0	3,653	3,080	4,340
La.	20.4	18.0	24.0	866	720	1,056
Okla.	21.7	19.0	22.0	96,233	71,953	74,976
Texas	19.6	16.0	16.5	64,329	43,696	37,406
Mont.	24.0	22.0	28.0	48,018	37,136	52,948
Idaho	28.6	30.5	35.0	19,101	18,544	22,995
Wyo.	23.4	21.0	21.0	5,489	3,927	4,368
Colo.	24.4	19.0	12.0	55,510	35,739	20,772
N. Mex.	20.5	20.0	19.0	4,462	4,200	3,705
Ariz.	37.8	42.0	42.0	2,406	1,008	1,134
Utah	17.0	23.5	19.0	3,171	3,478	2,679
Nev.	34.8	32.0	36.0	149	64	144
Wash.	35.3	40.0	40.0	62,563	59,440	71,320
Oreg.	33.7	39.5	38.5	23,400	23,582	28,259
Calif.	23.2	30.0	22.0	7,758	8,880	6,908
U. S.	25.7	24.4	26.5	997,730	817,154	895,537

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	30.1	32.0	31.0	810	544	620
Minn.	25.7	24.0	28.0	21,077	15,816	22,148
Iowa	24.4	21.0	24.0	413	273	360
N. Dak.	17.6	27.5	23.0	91,035	98,918	92,667
S. Dak.	15.3	19.5	15.0	24,495	22,016	20,835
Mont.	15.1	23.0	22.0	28,128	34,201	39,248
Idaho	45.2	52.0	45.0	21,566	18,148	16,470
Wyo.	20.2	24.0	23.0	621	624	644
Colo.	23.8	26.0	22.0	835	468	396
Utah	39.5	48.0	45.0	2,299	1,968	2,250
Nev.	34.2	36.0	37.0	444	540	629
Wash.	28.1	35.0	33.0	5,405	7,385	4,455
Oreg.	28.8	32.5	32.0	2,754	2,698	1,664
U. S.	19.3	26.6	23.3	200,107	203,599	202,386

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	25.1	33.0	29.0	1,004	1,683	1,479
N.Dak.	18.7	31.0	27.0	21,169	59,582	44,631
S.Dak.	16.0	20.0	16.0	1,599	2,880	1,536
Mont.	16.7	24.0	24.0	3,276	6,960	4,320
Calif.	54.4	64.0	58.0	376	704	638
U.S.	18.6	29.7	26.4	27,424	71,809	52,604

WHEAT: Production by classes for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Av. 1957-61	686,669	179,041	171,018	27,427	161,107	1,225,262
1962	535,873	154,679	175,961	71,809	154,240	1,092,562
1963 1/	536,670	204,971	179,624	52,604	176,658	1,150,527

1/ Indicated August 1, 1963.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	47.2	47.0	48.0	2,631	2,303	2,352
Vt.	45.2	39.0	41.0	761	546	574
N. Y.	52.0	51.0	52.0	33,133	29,019	30,160
N. J.	38.7	41.0	44.0	966	738	704
Pa.	43.4	42.5	50.0	29,116	25,542	29,450
Ohio	49.6	58.0	66.0	49,635	48,314	51,150
Ind.	45.3	55.0	61.0	38,188	33,275	31,354
Ill.	48.4	53.0	57.0	102,079	80,560	80,598
Mich.	46.0	49.0	50.0	41,353	36,946	36,950
Wis.	54.0	57.0	52.0	132,114	127,053	113,568
Minn.	47.2	45.5	51.0	177,999	147,192	164,985
Iowa	43.4	43.0	44.0	187,603	129,516	121,924
Mo.	32.1	29.0	42.0	20,446	9,164	14,616
N. Dak.	30.8	52.0	38.0	54,677	98,072	72,390
S. Dak.	33.8	41.0	35.0	94,034	106,190	89,740
Nebr.	32.2	33.0	29.0	41,536	32,043	28,159
Kans.	29.1	22.5	30.0	19,063	7,898	10,740
Del.	38.8	47.0	44.0	244	282	220
Md.	40.7	43.0	47.0	2,182	2,150	1,974
Va.	37.6	38.0	30.0	3,899	3,078	1,740
W.Va.	37.8	41.0	40.0	998	984	960
N.C.	34.4	37.5	31.0	11,084	8,550	5,580
S.C.	31.5	33.0	32.0	10,351	6,567	5,728
Ga.	35.7	40.0	36.0	8,417	5,560	5,112
Fla.	29.6	33.0	23.0	514	495	368
Ky.	32.8	34.0	37.0	1,746	1,462	1,480
Tenn.	32.6	33.0	35.5	4,166	2,805	2,414
Ala.	32.9	34.0	31.0	2,938	2,822	1,860
Miss.	40.2	39.0	28.0	8,077	5,148	2,100
Ark.	37.7	46.0	40.0	6,386	4,876	2,120
La.	31.7	34.0	34.0	1,685	1,292	1,020
Okla.	26.7	18.5	23.0	15,527	5,902	5,060
Texas	25.4	21.5	20.5	30,406	15,932	14,576
Mont.	33.5	41.0	42.0	7,909	10,783	10,500
Idaho	46.7	54.0	53.0	7,850	7,614	7,155
Wyo.	34.2	39.0	37.0	3,472	3,666	3,404
Colo.	36.6	41.0	33.0	5,045	5,002	3,300
N.Mex.	33.8	33.0	33.0	412	297	264
Ariz.	45.8	52.0	50.0	378	364	350
Utah	47.5	54.0	51.0	1,373	1,404	1,173
Nev.	43.6	46.0	47.0	140	138	141
Wash.	44.5	52.0	50.0	6,633	5,460	4,850
Oreg.	37.7	51.0	45.0	8,750	8,619	7,470
Calif.	34.0	40.0	36.0	6,004	6,120	4,644
U. S.	41.2	45.0	44.4	1,182,012	1,031,743	974,977

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	18.4	18.0	17.0	67	72	51
N.J.	22.5	24.5	23.0	769	1,102	1,150
Pa.	20.9	21.0	22.0	191	189	176
Ohio	25.3	25.5	26.0	38,153	46,104	47,060
Ind.	26.5	28.0	28.0	62,759	77,308	78,848
Ill.	26.8	28.5	29.0	135,694	158,888	163,299
Mich.	23.1	22.5	23.0	5,884	7,898	7,912
Wis.	17.1	18.0	16.0	1,792	1,818	1,648
Minn.	20.1	19.5	23.0	49,119	44,733	55,522
Iowa	26.6	27.0	27.5	76,376	91,935	99,248
Mo.	23.0	22.5	23.0	51,035	62,640	65,136
N.Dak.	14.2	13.5	15.0	2,831	756	2,280
S.Dak.	15.0	20.5	19.0	2,316	2,480	2,584
Nebr.	26.5	27.0	25.0	5,042	8,370	8,050
Kans.	19.5	18.0	17.0	9,710	16,452	15,079
Del.	22.3	19.0	21.0	3,881	4,123	4,347
Md.	23.9	20.5	22.0	4,948	5,740	5,940
Va.	20.8	20.5	17.0	6,250	7,974	6,749
N.C.	22.0	24.0	24.0	10,593	13,392	14,472
S.C.	18.3	19.0	20.0	8,409	12,160	14,080
Ga.	15.7	16.0	18.0	1,149	1,280	1,458
Fla.	25.0	25.0	25.0	914	975	1,075
Ky.	22.6	24.0	25.0	4,042	5,256	5,750
Tenn.	22.7	22.5	23.0	7,848	10,418	11,707
Ala.	22.4	20.5	23.0	2,958	3,054	3,496
Miss.	21.9	20.0	23.0	19,686	22,560	29,831
Ark.	21.7	21.5	22.0	46,355	58,200	64,328
La.	22.9	22.0	24.0	4,157	4,818	6,480
Okla.	18.9	16.5	15.0	1,722	2,822	2,580
Texas	26.6	28.0	29.0	1,641	1,680	2,842
U.S.	23.9	24.2	24.9	566,289	675,197	723,178

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	36.8	35.0	37.0	1,224	665	592
N. J.	44.0	50.0	37.0	1,076	1,050	777
Pa.	38.6	38.0	37.5	7,412	6,992	6,825
Ohio	37.0	36.0	39.0	2,528	1,620	1,365
Ind.	31.9	34.0	35.0	2,002	1,258	980
Ill.	29.6	31.0	35.0	2,616	1,705	1,155
Mich.	36.4	38.0	38.0	2,783	2,356	1,710
Wis.	40.7	40.0	44.0	1,577	1,200	1,232
Minn.	30.7	26.0	36.0	27,407	19,864	26,136
Iowa	35.6	38.0	36.0	1,020	570	288
Mo.	29.3	26.0	30.0	6,284	2,626	2,280
N. Dak.	22.6	35.0	28.0	78,309	99,365	89,824
S. Dak.	24.2	27.0	26.0	12,108	11,043	9,048
Nebr.	27.4	26.0	20.0	6,752	4,160	3,200
Kans.	26.5	19.0	18.0	20,366	13,091	5,454
Del.	37.3	41.0	38.0	553	574	494
Md.	38.2	38.0	38.0	3,358	3,458	3,496
Va.	38.0	36.5	28.0	4,392	4,088	2,660
W. Va.	36.9	35.0	33.0	412	350	363
N. C.	34.3	34.0	35.0	2,311	2,176	2,275
S. C.	30.6	30.0	32.5	970	660	780
Ga.	31.5	34.0	33.0	322	408	528
Ky.	30.5	31.0	32.0	2,452	1,643	1,664
Tenn.	24.4	25.0	25.0	1,178	875	775
Ark.	25.3	28.0	27.0	580	784	486
Okla.	23.6	16.5	18.0	14,513	9,026	7,182
Texas	23.2	17.0	21.0	8,564	3,859	4,200
Mont.	25.9	30.5	32.0	43,354	54,961	49,600
Idaho	33.2	41.0	41.0	19,458	26,568	25,502
Wyo.	34.0	37.0	33.0	3,625	4,144	3,696
Colo.	31.3	30.0	21.0	16,396	13,530	7,959
N. Mex.	39.6	46.0	42.0	1,307	1,702	1,470
Ariz.	64.6	65.0	66.0	9,605	7,800	9,900
Utah	44.2	52.0	50.0	7,044	8,060	7,350
Nev.	40.3	50.0	50.0	488	650	600
Wash.	38.3	44.0	37.0	27,377	26,708	24,716
Oreg.	35.3	43.0	38.0	18,909	16,856	15,352
Calif.	43.8	50.0	46.0	73,136	73,050	66,516
U. S.	30.4	34.5	33.0	433,898	429,495	388,430

State	RYE						SORGHUM GRAIN		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Prelim-inary 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Prelim-inary 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Prelim-inary 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	24.2	27.0	24.0	417	513	432	---	---	---
N. J.	22.8	22.0	22.0	256	220	220	---	---	---
Pa.	24.2	24.0	26.0	471	384	468	---	---	---
Ohio	21.1	23.5	26.0	585	728	728	---	---	---
Ind.	19.6	21.0	25.0	1,221	1,113	975	1,135	660	464
Ill.	18.5	19.0	21.0	1,136	1,159	1,092	794	392	348
Mich.	20.7	22.0	25.0	855	924	1,050	---	---	---
Wis.	15.3	20.0	17.0	387	460	374	---	---	---
Minn.	18.6	17.0	21.0	1,189	1,462	1,764	---	---	---
Iowa	18.3	18.5	19.0	210	92	133	6,862	975	600
Mo.	17.8	17.0	20.0	799	612	740	20,335	7,965	8,505
N. Dak.	17.1	28.0	24.0	4,759	15,092	8,664	---	---	---
S. Dak.	19.4	19.0	15.0	3,802	4,959	2,460	5,796	4,830	4,598
Nebr.	16.2	16.0	12.0	2,700	3,600	2,028	73,178	100,100	81,090
Kans.	16.7	15.5	13.0	2,434	2,930	1,599	135,151	128,760	119,140
Del.	19.1	22.0	22.0	238	220	220	---	---	---
Md.	20.1	22.0	23.0	352	396	414	---	---	---
Va.	18.7	18.5	16.0	345	352	336	290	238	156
N. C.	15.8	15.0	17.0	311	240	306	2,583	1,887	2,340
S. C.	15.6	15.0	18.0	259	240	324	235	138	189
Ga.	15.3	15.5	20.0	327	372	440	645	240	405
Ky.	17.7	18.0	18.5	260	180	204	1,223	480	468
Tenn.	14.2	16.0	16.5	160	144	148	1,427	700	722
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	578	240	338
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	931	180	380
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,751	336	230
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	243	100	196
Okla.	11.0	9.0	9.5	901	522	598	19,005	19,740	16,275
Texas	14.0	11.0	12.5	314	253	375	248,304	201,006	223,119
Mont.	17.3	18.0	21.0	454	666	483	---	---	---
Idaho	27.6	34.0	34.0	190	272	272	---	---	---
Wyo.	15.2	21.0	20.0	102	147	160	---	---	---
Colo.	14.9	12.0	8.0	825	780	288	11,053	9,452	3,600
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,034	10,152	12,320
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,222	6,076	6,820
Wash.	19.6	21.0	23.0	2,274	1,701	2,047	---	---	---
Oreg.	18.0	26.0	27.0	394	442	486	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,896	14,490	14,766
U. S.	17.6	20.4	18.9	29,060	41,175	29,828	560,669	509,137	497,069

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962 1/	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962 1/	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962 1/	Production Indicated 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	1,200	600	700	624	830	800	340	200	300
Kans.	3,220	2,300	1,900	321	300	250	500	300	200
Okla.	49,800	37,000	40,000	397	410	400	9,660	7,600	8,000
Texas	35,800	25,000	20,000	342	300	280	6,200	3,800	2,800
Colo.	52,600	56,000	57,000	275	300	200	7,320	8,400	5,700
N. Mex.	41,800	38,000	44,000	302	310	350	6,380	5,900	7,700
U. S.	184,420	158,900	163,600	331	330	302	30,400	26,200	24,700

1/ Revised.

RICE

State	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	3,300	3,500	4,400	128	161	211
Miss.	2,990	3,200	3,250	1,204	1,568	1,592
Ark.	3,295	3,775	3,950	12,040	15,930	16,669
La.	2,790	3,050	3,100	12,174	15,494	15,748
Texas	3,085	3,450	3,500	12,135	15,801	16,030
Calif.	4,595	4,800	4,400	12,344	15,504	14,212
U. S.	3,317	3,653	3,653	50,026	64,458	64,462

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	14.9	16.0	15.0	74	64	60
Minn.	11.1	10.0	13.0	5,949	5,480	7,761
Iowa	17.0	18.0	15.0	223	144	150
N. Dak.	6.5	12.0	9.0	13,469	18,912	15,741
S. Dak.	8.6	10.5	10.5	5,358	6,058	6,300
Texas	10.1	7.5	5.0	729	188	635
Mont.	6.4	10.0	9.5	197	210	399
Calif.	36.5	28.0	37.0	1,235	896	407
U. S.	8.1	11.4	10.0	27,268	31,952	31,453

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			For harvest
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 1/	1963	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 1/	1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	17,400	18,600	18,000	9,200	17,200	18,500	17,500	9,000
Ind.	34,000	38,000	39,000	26,000	32,600	38,000	38,000	25,500
Ill.	25,500	28,000	24,000	11,500	24,400	27,000	23,000	11,000
Mich.	5,760	6,500	6,000	3,900	5,560	6,300	5,800	3,800
Iowa	32,800	36,000	35,000	23,000	31,880	35,000	34,000	22,000
Mo.	13,320	14,200	9,200	5,600	13,000	14,000	9,000	5,500
Nebr.	19,400	28,000	20,000	13,000	18,520	26,500	19,000	12,000
Kans.	6,380	9,100	4,600	2,400	5,660	7,300	4,300	2,200
Ky.	20,760	25,800	21,700	12,800	19,380	25,000	21,000	12,600
Texas	2,340	1,100	900	400	1,760	800	500	400
Other States	10,580	7,700	6,700	3,800	9,018	7,100	5,900	3,600
U. S.	188,240	213,000	185,100	111,600	178,978	205,500	178,000	107,600

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 1/	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	2,460	3,100	3,000	42,745	57,350	52,500
Ind.	2,230	2,500	2,700	73,900	95,000	102,600
Ill.	2,200	2,600	2,800	54,340	70,200	64,400
Mich.	1,860	2,100	2,000	10,406	13,230	11,600
Iowa	2,106	2,500	2,530	65,346	87,500	86,020
Mo.	1,970	2,100	2,200	25,854	29,400	19,800
Nebr.	2,190	2,350	2,600	41,303	62,275	49,400
Kans.	1,610	1,650	2,000	9,198	12,045	8,600
Ky.	1,942	2,350	1,750	38,928	58,750	36,750
Texas	1,422	1,600	2,150	2,003	1,280	1,075
Other States	1,803	1,896	1,687	16,127	13,460	9,955
U. S.	2,097	2,435	2,487	380,150	500,490	442,700

1/ Revised.

ALL HAY — PASTURE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963	Condition August 1: Average 1957-61	Condition August 1: 1962	Condition August 1: 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.23	1.18	1.17	605	537	513	90	80	76
N. H.	1.38	1.42	1.32	281	250	227	87	75	63
Vt.	1.58	1.55	1.57	1,175	1,096	1,108	86	74	74
Mass.	1.72	1.64	1.67	388	342	339	80	61	73
R. I.	1.83	1.86	2.00	38	39	40	77	71	90
Conn.	1.82	1.66	1.73	334	283	283	78	70	81
N. Y.	1.89	1.59	1.92	5,688	4,620	5,654	82	42	69
N. J.	2.06	1.82	1.91	418	352	370	66	39	45
Pa.	1.78	1.22	1.54	3,782	2,518	3,186	80	40	62
Ohio	1.73	1.66	1.61	3,616	3,142	3,008	89	69	66
Ind.	1.80	1.89	1.80	2,582	2,496	2,320	91	90	81
Ill.	2.08	2.14	1.81	4,671	4,376	3,565	87	86	75
Mich.	1.74	1.83	1.76	3,254	3,202	3,033	82	76	71
Wis.	2.32	2.74	2.10	8,948	10,781	8,277	79	89	50
Minn.	1.98	2.31	2.00	7,206	8,461	7,238	80	96	77
Iowa	2.25	2.32	2.02	8,058	8,295	6,792	92	95	77
Mo.	1.59	1.46	1.38	4,742	4,286	3,910	86	64	64
N. Dak.	.97	1.42	1.15	3,820	5,266	4,090	65	96	83
S. Dak.	.97	1.36	1.04	4,876	6,493	4,954	72	98	78
Nebr.	1.34	1.44	1.14	6,786	7,222	5,748	87	98	66
Kans.	1.96	2.03	1.54	4,166	4,509	3,491	87	90	69
Del.	1.67	1.49	1.39	77	61	57	69	60	48
Md.	1.88	1.49	1.41	768	563	532	72	63	50
Va.	1.48	1.60	.80	1,826	1,969	950	78	94	39
W. Va.	1.40	1.28	1.19	926	819	763	83	78	71
N. C.	1.20	1.17	1.11	1,010	810	778	85	84	77
S. C.	1.12	1.19	1.20	419	355	375	80	70	86
Ga.	1.22	1.34	1.53	596	589	706	83	74	93
Fla.	1.53	1.61	1.55	158	153	153	89	82	90
Ky.	1.50	1.48	1.47	2,484	2,393	2,392	89	87	88
Tenn.	1.32	1.26	1.36	1,815	1,579	1,814	88	73	91
Ala.	1.13	1.08	1.16	617	501	537	83	68	90
Miss.	1.36	1.25	1.25	887	718	734	81	67	82
Ark.	1.31	1.22	1.02	984	858	700	88	71	66
La.	1.47	1.39	1.27	566	504	476	81	66	78
Okla.	1.49	1.58	1.22	1,988	2,282	1,750	90	84	64
Texas	1.26	1.23	1.07	2,177	2,278	1,904	82	73	58
Mont.	1.32	1.46	1.47	2,901	3,488	3,350	70	92	91
Idaho	2.52	2.50	2.62	3,062	3,071	3,266	85	89	94
Wyo.	1.28	1.32	1.30	1,436	1,563	1,511	78	95	79
Colo.	1.84	1.86	1.53	2,749	3,030	2,471	83	88	52
N. Mex.	2.88	3.51	2.93	633	796	679	75	70	63
Ariz.	4.06	4.31	4.19	1,076	1,108	977	81	84	72
Utah	2.37	2.41	2.49	1,350	1,371	1,423	72	89	76
Nev.	1.76	1.89	1.95	581	657	650	79	93	93
Wash.	2.15	2.19	2.19	1,745	1,786	1,825	77	82	91
Oreg.	1.93	1.96	2.07	1,882	1,927	2,103	85	85	93
Calif.	3.70	3.85	3.85	7,089	7,239	7,336	77	83	91
U. S.	1.71	1.80	1.63	117,235	121,034	108,358	83	80	71

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.78	1.85	1.80	14	17	16
N. H.	1.98	2.15	2.00	26	28	24
Vt.	2.08	1.95	2.05	218	226	242
Mass.	2.23	2.15	2.15	84	73	73
R. I.	2.32	2.40	2.45	10	12	12
Conn.	2.37	2.25	2.30	112	90	87
N. Y.	2.32	2.05	2.35	2,266	2,157	2,620
N. J.	2.56	2.30	2.40	240	205	216
Pa.	2.17	1.45	1.80	1,605	1,118	1,444
Ohio	2.03	1.90	1.85	1,654	1,505	1,495
Ind.	2.13	2.20	2.10	1,323	1,239	1,218
Ill.	2.44	2.55	2.20	2,957	2,716	2,319
Mich.	1.89	2.00	1.90	2,453	2,470	2,394
Wis.	2.51	2.90	2.20	6,644	8,494	6,574
Minn.	2.37	2.75	2.30	5,423	6,757	5,709
Iowa	2.50	2.60	2.25	5,904	5,691	4,975
Mo.	2.71	2.50	2.25	1,693	1,628	1,568
N. Dak.	1.24	1.80	1.50	1,782	2,520	1,953
S. Dak.	1.33	1.90	1.35	2,912	3,975	2,909
Nebr.	2.23	2.40	1.90	4,291	4,394	3,618
Kans.	2.45	2.75	2.00	2,887	3,179	2,382
Del.	2.60	2.10	2.10	15	13	13
Md.	2.75	2.10	2.10	280	193	193
Va.	2.50	2.65	1.40	650	662	336
W. Va.	1.85	1.70	1.60	246	216	202
N. C.	2.14	2.20	2.15	143	90	82
Ga.	2.00	2.00	2.20	44	32	37
Ky.	2.28	2.30	2.30	704	759	782
Tenn.	2.09	2.00	2.10	386	354	368
Ala.	2.05	1.80	2.10	39	29	29
Miss.	2.16	2.20	2.30	23	20	23
Ark.	2.34	2.60	2.00	94	109	90
La.	2.16	1.90	1.80	36	30	27
Okla.	2.29	2.60	1.90	805	1,087	809
Texas	2.42	2.85	2.50	444	442	270
Mont.	1.79	1.95	1.95	1,786	1,983	1,923
Idaho	2.87	2.80	2.95	2,689	2,685	2,859
Wyo.	1.76	1.90	1.85	835	889	857
Colo.	2.35	2.45	2.10	1,955	2,092	1,722
N. Mex.	3.64	4.60	3.80	560	718	600
Ariz.	4.58	4.80	4.70	972	1,008	888
Utah	2.68	2.70	2.80	1,175	1,196	1,240
Nev.	2.96	3.30	3.30	356	403	396
Wash.	2.53	2.60	2.60	1,057	1,110	1,110
Oreg.	2.86	2.85	3.00	942	1,026	1,113
Calif.	5.03	5.20	5.10	5,882	6,011	5,957
U. S.	2.35	2.53	2.23	66,315	71,651	63,774

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.31	1.25	1.25	489	418	401
N. H.	1.45	1.50	1.40	193	160	147
Vt.	1.61	1.60	1.60	688	613	600
Mass.	1.69	1.60	1.65	239	210	210
R. I.	1.80	1.80	1.95	21	20	20
Conn.	1.75	1.55	1.65	159	140	144
N. Y.	1.73	1.35	1.70	2,898	2,036	2,538
N. J.	1.76	1.50	1.60	131	105	112
Pa.	1.60	1.10	1.40	2,035	1,288	1,607
Ohio	1.63	1.50	1.45	1,873	1,564	1,451
Ind.	1.58	1.70	1.60	1,062	1,069	946
Ill.	1.74	1.75	1.40	1,500	1,517	1,128
Mich.	1.43	1.45	1.40	747	676	587
Wis.	1.95	2.35	1.85	2,117	2,117	1,567
Minn.	1.51	1.70	1.50	889	904	798
Iowa	1.79	1.90	1.60	2,020	2,466	1,682
Mo.	1.35	1.20	1.10	1,358	1,675	1,321
Nebr.	1.44	1.55	1.20	68	102	84
Kans.	1.64	1.50	1.25	114	156	125
Del.	1.66	1.50	1.30	34	30	25
Md.	1.65	1.30	1.20	365	276	252
Va.	1.37	1.45	.65	593	700	298
W. Va.	1.35	1.20	1.10	472	409	378
N. C.	1.25	1.20	1.15	178	182	184
Ky.	1.39	1.35	1.30	645	629	612
Tenn.	1.25	1.15	1.25	275	270	305
Ala.	1.09	.95	1.15	38	30	38
Miss.	1.34	1.20	1.25	85	70	69
Ark.	1.31	1.15	.85	95	106	72
Mont.	1.26	1.45	1.40	345	392	393
Idaho	1.44	1.55	1.55	187	183	192
Wyo.	1.10	1.20	1.15	151	156	151
Colo.	1.40	1.50	1.20	312	390	300
N. Mex.	1.29	1.30	1.15	15	20	16
Utah	1.56	1.60	1.70	73	69	75
Nev.	1.24	1.25	1.40	55	60	67
Wash.	1.99	1.95	2.00	452	447	476
Oreg.	1.81	1.80	1.85	341	331	364
U. S.	1.59	1.52	1.43	23,354	21,986	19,735

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.39	1.25	1.30	96	72	72
Ill.	1.23	1.20	1.20	83	40	36
Mo.	1.21	1.10	1.10	923	344	330
Kans.	1.33	1.20	1.00	54	46	42
Del.	1.40	1.10	1.10	17	10	11
Md.	1.38	1.15	1.10	60	41	40
Va.	1.08	1.15	.50	279	248	95
W. Va.	1.10	1.10	1.00	13	10	9
N. C.	1.13	1.05	.95	327	216	190
S. C.	1.07	.95	1.15	104	44	52
Ga.	1.08	1.10	1.30	82	55	65
Ky.	1.28	1.20	1.20	790	677	664
Tenn.	1.18	1.10	1.25	719	521	646
Ala.	1.08	.95	1.15	92	37	54
Miss.	1.40	1.25	1.25	223	162	179
Ark.	1.33	1.15	1.05	352	239	210
La.	1.59	1.55	1.45	91	67	59
Okla.	1.24	1.30	.90	96	113	81
U. S.	1.23	1.15	1.11	4,402	2,942	2,835

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.35	1.40	1.00	47	35	23
Minn.	1.16	1.20	1.20	550	479	464
Mo.	1.23	1.00	1.00	206	173	170
N. Dak.	.78	1.10	.90	1,418	1,862	1,570
S. Dak.	.67	.90	.75	1,647	2,074	1,729
Nebr.	.77	.85	.65	2,238	2,456	1,840
Kans.	1.28	1.15	.95	791	768	622
Ark.	1.18	1.00	.80	135	113	90
Okla.	1.26	1.15	.85	484	477	353
Texas	1.22	1.10	.90	352	332	258
Mont.	.84	.95	.95	464	633	569
Idaho	1.16	1.25	1.30	123	129	133
Wyo.	.88	.85	.85	331	377	366
Colo.	1.04	1.00	.85	303	300	247
N. Mex.	.86	.90	.70	18	16	13
Utah	1.14	1.20	1.20	76	78	78
Nev.	.97	1.05	1.10	149	168	165
Wash.	1.30	1.20	1.30	53	52	56
Oreg.	1.17	1.10	1.25	300	248	298
Calif.	1.21	1.25	1.30	130	129	136
U. S.	.88	.98	84 -	9,815	10,899	9,180

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,202	1,300	1,150	1,173	1,274	1,035
Michigan	1,105	1,300	1,300	5,751	7,527	7,605
Total N. E.	1,123	1,300	1,280	6,943	8,801	8,640
Nebraska	1,640	1,250	1,800	1,160	1,012	1,548
Montana	1,642	1,730	1,750	216	225	228
Idaho	1,834	1,840	1,700	2,419	2,300	2,040
Wyoming	1,538	1,180	1,500	998	602	765
Washington	1,868	1,700	1,850	904	493	500
Total N. W.	1,734	1,549	1,711	5,697	4,632	5,081
Kansas	3/ 980	1,000	900	80	170	99
Colorado	845	690	650	1,915	1,718	1,488
New Mexico	676	550	600	103	55	48
Utah	440	200	400	35	16	40
Total S. W.	825	690	649	2,142	1,959	1,675
California						
Large Lima	1,589	1,792	1,750	896	950	840
Baby Lima	1,785	1,737	1,800	407	521	540
Other	1,284	1,336	1,410	2,335	1,964	2,186
Total Calif.	1,392	1,493	1,530	3,639	3,435	3,566
United States	1,255	1,264	1,296	18,420	18,827	18,962

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960-61 average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	1,030	620	1,100	56	19	66
North Dakota	1,210	1,140	1,250	68	34	62
Idaho	1,176	1,390	1,540	1,210	1,821	1,940
Colorado	936	1,100	950	101	77	57
Washington	1,236	1,580	1,300	1,969	2,812	2,431
Oregon	1,260	1,150	1,100	165	184	154
United States	1,202	1,464	1,369	3,611	4,947	4,710

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	105	104	104	1,962	2,250	1,900
N.C.	178	176	176	1,742	2,000	1,900
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	284	280	280	1,818	2,093	1,900
S.C.	12	11	11	1,027	1,250	1,250
Ga.	492	472	472	1,126	1,160	1,350
Fla.	49	48	47	1,072	1,320	1,250
Ala.	200	195	193	947	1,005	1,100
Miss.	6	5	4	425	450	450
TOTAL (S.E. area)	758	731	727	1,069	1,126	1,271
Okla.	114	115	115	1,144	1,415	1,300
Texas	289	278	272	709	800	800
N.Mex.	6	7.5	7.3	1,856	2,120	2,100
TOTAL (S.W. area)	412	400.5	394.3	847	1,001	970
UNITED STATES	1,454	1,411.5	1,401.3	1,152	1,282	1,312

State	Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	205,292	234,000	197,600
N.C.	309,328	352,000	334,400
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	515,995	586,000	532,000
S.C.	11,916	13,750	13,750
Ga.	552,640	547,520	637,200
Fla.	52,752	63,360	58,750
Ala.	188,571	195,975	212,300
Miss.	2,375	2,250	1,800
TOTAL (S.E. area)	808,254	822,855	923,800
Okla.	130,696	162,725	149,500
Texas	204,783	222,400	217,600
N.Mex	11,973	15,900	15,330
TOTAL (S.W. area)	348,442	401,025	382,430
UNITED STATES	1,672,691	1,809,880	1,838,230

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1962 and 1963

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
			Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED							
Va.	11	1,568	1,760	1,550	107,552	129,360	108,500
N.C.	11	1,535	1,860	1,800	268,594	355,260	325,800
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	1,545	1,832	1,730	376,146	484,620	434,300
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,753	1,825	2,000	386,484	427,050	444,000
N.C.	13	1,771	2,250	2,150	97,454	130,500	119,325
S.C.	13	1,776	2,265	2,200	140,393	190,260	176,000
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	1,774	2,259	2,180	237,847	320,760	295,325
Ga.	14	1,626	1,975	2,050	108,195	146,150	144,525
Fla.	14	1,535	1,960	1,850	19,835	29,008	26,085
Ala.	14	1,385	1,720	1,650	549	860	808
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,610	1,971	2,015	128,579	176,018	171,418
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,666	1,930	1,939	1,129,056	1,408,448	1,345,043
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED							
Virginia Belt	21	1,294	1,255	1,100	9,339	9,538	8,250
Ky.	22	1,361	1,450	1,550	8,299	9,425	10,075
Tenn.	22	1,576	1,630	1,725	21,963	22,820	24,150
Total Eastern District	22	1,511	1,573	1,670	30,262	32,245	34,225
Ky.	23	1,330	1,550	1,525	7,793	10,230	10,065
Tenn.	23	1,356	1,530	1,600	1,678	2,142	2,240
Total Western District	23	1,334	1,546	1,538	9,471	12,372	12,305
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,429	1,500	1,522	49,073	54,155	54,780
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,541	1,995	1,800	14,308	21,147	18,900
Ind.	31	1,661	2,120	2,000	11,820	16,748	16,000
Mo.	31	1,502	1,955	1,800	4,375	6,256	5,940
Va.	31	2,038	2,210	2,150	21,508	26,741	26,015
W. Va.	31	1,431	1,695	1,550	3,462	4,746	4,495
N. C.	31	2,013	2,185	2,150	19,583	24,035	23,650
Ky.	31	1,823	2,030	2,025	328,519	454,720	453,600
Tenn.	31	1,683	1,795	1,950	100,623	120,265	130,650
Total Burley Belt	31	1,657	1,992	2,005	504,199	674,658	679,250
Southern Maryland Belt	32	926	950	850	34,856	39,425	34,000
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	1,576	1,879	1,883	539,054	714,083	713,250

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,435	1,630	1,650	9,964	11,573	11,880
Tenn.	35	1,495	1,600	1,700	3,109	3,360	3,570
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,449	1,623	1,661	13,073	14,933	15,450
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,315	1,610	1,625	5,749	7,567	7,962
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,056	1,040	900	2,144	2,288	2,070
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,359	1,540	1,544	20,966	24,788	25,482
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,654	1,800	1,750	50,366	55,800	50,750
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,415	1,760	1,600	5,648	7,392	6,400
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,630	1,795	1,732	56,014	63,192	57,150
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,754	1,880	1,850	3,985	2,820	2,960
Mass.	52	2,002	2,090	2,075	2,273	1,881	1,660
Conn.	52	1,902	2,150	2,050	494	494	369
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,984	2,102	2,070	2,767	2,375	2,029
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51-52	1,839	1,975	1,934	6,752	5,195	4,989
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,643	1,770	1,700	8,674	8,673	7,990
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,542	1,520	1,450	12,506	10,944	10,150
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,582	1,621	1,550	21,181	19,617	18,140
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,637	1,684	1,620	27,933	24,812	23,129
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER							
Mass.	61	1,396	1,630	1,425	2,687	3,423	2,850
Conn.	61	1,368	1,460	1,400	8,315	8,468	8,120
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,375	1,505	1,406	11,001	11,891	10,970
Ga.	62	1,400	1,380	1,350	1,686	1,794	1,485
Fla.	62	1,404	1,410	1,350	6,203	5,640	5,400
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,403	1,403	1,350	7,888	7,434	6,885
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,388	1,464	1,384	18,890	19,325	17,855
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,580	1,700	1,631	102,836	107,329	98,134
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	748	720	570	204	252	200
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,623	1,884	1,887	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,236,889

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio	14.5	16.6	16.0	317	416	464
Mich.	15.3	16.3	16.5	1,088	1,081	1,287
Minn.	12.5	9.8	13.5	976	1,045	1,566
N.Dak.	12.7	10.4	13.0	504	560	663
S.Dak.	12.3	11.6	14.0	77	119	168
Nebr.	16.0	12.9	16.0	1,057	937	1,296
Kans.	16.1	17.3	16.5	144	242	314
Mont.	15.0	13.2	15.0	858	838	960
Idaho	20.2	19.1	20.0	1,915	2,423	2,900
Wyo.	15.2	12.6	16.0	622	612	880
Colo.	16.8	16.0	16.0	2,484	2,724	2,848
Utah	15.9	18.1	17.5	466	434	438
Wash.	23.1	24.9	23.5	899	1,381	1,386
Oreg.	24.7	26.4	25.0	487	518	475
Calif. 1/	20.7	20.1	20.0	4,285	4,816	5,920
Other States	17.0	15.2	15.1	98	94	124
U. S.	17.4	16.5	17.6	16,359	18,240	21,689

1/ Releates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Florida	37.2	35.6	25.0	1,695	4,161	8,075
Louisiana	22.4	20.9	34.0	5,997	5,936	5,236
Florida & Louisiana	24.5	25.2	27.9	7,692	10,097	13,311
Hawaii 1/	86.2	89.0	88.7	9,008	9,995	9,846
U. S. 1/	40.1	39.2	39.4	16,700	20,092	23,157

1/ Averages do not include cane used for seed in Hawaii in 1957 and 1958.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,694	2,000	1,900	1,900
New Hampshire	1,414	1,450	1,400	1,500
Vermont	948	950	1,200	1,200
Massachusetts	2,824	3,150	2,900	3,000
Rhode Island	178	200	180	150
Connecticut	1,326	1,450	1,220	1,300
New York	19,920	24,100	22,300	20,500
New Jersey	2,880	2,600	2,800	2,500
Pennsylvania	8,640	9,800	9,400	8,500
Delaware	312	300	280	280
Maryland	1,416	1,600	1,350	1,400
Virginia	10,160	10,500	9,650	8,200
West Virginia	5,380	5,500	5,200	4,800
North Carolina	2,070	2,300	2,700	2,300
Total Eastern States	59,162	65,900	62,480	57,530
Central States:				
Ohio	3,460	3,500	3,700	2,200
Indiana	1,748	1,350	1,850	985
Illinois	2,308	2,500	2,100	2,000
Michigan	12,780	16,000	13,000	11,500
Wisconsin	1,536	1,800	1,400	1,400
Minnesota	333	370	380	295
Iowa	258	350	260	260
Missouri	1,158	1,400	1,250	1,200
Kansas	230	240	180	140
Kentucky	345	290	375	220
Tennessee	340	270	400	220
Arkansas	190	180	225	200
Total Central States	3/ 24,735	28,250	25,120	20,620
Western States:				
Montana	42	40	25	40
Idaho	1,162	1,150	1,000	1,250
Colorado	1,080	1,500	1,300	1,150
New Mexico	553	625	570	550
Utah	312	200	430	390
Washington	23,080	16,900	21,400	26,800
Oregon	2,092	1,700	2,200	2,400
California	9,516	10,300	10,900	7,200
Total Western States	37,837	32,415	37,825	39,780
United States	3/ 121,734	126,565	125,425	117,930

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961 - New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98; Wisconsin, 126; 1962 - Wisconsin, 28; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; New Mexico, 27.

3/ The 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	16	14	24	24
Mass.	105	95	140	135
R. I.	11	9	10	11
Conn.	135	120	160	135
N. Y.	659	725	550	500
N. J.	2,240	1,700	2,300	2,000
Pa.	2,660	2,400	2,600	2,000
Ohio	924	950	700	50
Ind.	424	400	100	10
Ill.	842	870	650	140
Mich.	3,380	3,450	1,600	1,800
Mo.	439	500	350	250
Kans.	138	135	95	45
Del.	49	35	45	50
Md.	467	420	2/450	350
Va.	1,546	1,500	1,500	1,000
W. Va.	710	750	700	400
N. C.	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,400
S. C.	5,940	2/7,800	2/6,600	7,500
Ga.	4,340	2/5,200	2/4,500	5,600
Ky.	236	220	245	25
Tenn.	166	190	160	75
Ala.	1,025	1,400	900	1,150
Miss.	304	352	200	320
Ark.	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
La.	142	145	40	160
Okla.	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	750
Idaho	247	180	25	180
Colo.	1,634	2/1,900	2/1,800	370
Utah	352	210	310	140
Wash.	1,770	2/1,750	2/2,300	1,600
Oreg.	438	430	500	330
California				
Freestone	12,468	12,543	12,918	12,501
Total Above	47,720	50,143	45,162	42,861
California				
Clingstone 3/	24,410	2/27,752	2/30,627	30,127
U. S.	4/72,130	77,895	75,789	72,988

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 Bu.): 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962 - South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1961 - South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938; 1962-Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350. 3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1957-61, 585,800; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 723,000. 4/ U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	53	65	55	58
N. Y.	625	750	630	675
Pa.	118	115	120	100
Mich.	1,296	1,550	1,500	1,200
Texas	140	135	40	130
Idaho	72	60	55	80
Colo.	188	245	220	120
Utah	222	120	2/220	350
Wash.	4,276	4,750	4,370	4,840
Oreg.	5,042	4,830	6,250	3,600
Calif.	15,668	14,460	15,834	8,959
U. S.	3/28,329	27,080	29,294	20,112

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	106,900	2/ 118,750	2/ 109,250	121,000
Bartlett	72,000	2/ 84,250	2/ 78,000	86,000
Other	34,900	34,500	31,250	35,000
Oreg., all	126,050	2/ 120,750	2/ 156,250	90,000
Bartlett	53,300	2/ 53,500	2/ 73,750	32,500
Other	72,750	67,250	82,500	57,500
Calif., all	376,000	347,000	380,000	215,000
Bartlett	339,200	313,000	348,000	190,000
Other	36,800	34,000	32,000	25,000
3 States, all	608,950	586,500	645,500	426,000
Bartlett	464,500	450,750	499,750	308,500
Other	144,450	135,750	145,750	117,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1962-Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons).

3/ U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	100,800	124,000	107,000	90,000
New Jersey	920	850	900	800
Pennsylvania	30,000	40,000	34,500	22,000
Ohio	14,520	16,500	17,500	6,000
Michigan	50,700	33,000	68,000	40,000
Iowa	920	700	550	450
Missouri	4,040	4,300	4,100	2,500
North Carolina	940	950	950	850
South Carolina	2,100	3,100	2/4,000	3,500
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,000	1,250
Arkansas	6,060	4,000	8,300	5,000
Arizona	7,880	9,230	12,100	15,500
Washington	49,820	50,200	52,000	64,000
California, all	2,696,400	2,804,000	2,899,000	3,310,000
Wine varieties	536,000	474,000	643,000	640,000
Table varieties	508,200	445,000	578,000	620,000
Raisins varieties	1,652,200	1,885,000	1,678,000	2,050,000
Raisins 3/	198,800	228,000	190,000	---
Not dried	857,000	973,000	918,000	---
United States	4/2,968,636	3,092,030	3,209,900	3,561,850

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1962 - South Carolina, 140.

2/ Includes 60 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1962.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1957-61 average include production for States no longer estimated.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, August 1 1/ (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition - Percent Average 1957-61	1962	1963
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	62	60	78
Fla.			
Temple	--	66	37
Other	--	71	32
Texas	75	2	2
Ariz.	74	55	80
Ia.	80	3/	4
VALENCIA:			
Calif.	68	69	77
Fla.	71	65	39
Texas	71	2	2
Ariz.	77	61	83
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	65	65	77
Fla.	69	68	36
Texas	74	2	2
Ariz.	75	58	81
Ia.	80	3/	4
U. S., All Oranges	68	67	45
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	62	66	38
Seedless	64	66	40
Other	61	66	33
Texas	70	2	2
Ariz.	80	69	78
Calif., All	74	68	72
D. V.	84	68	73
Other	68	67	71
U.S., All Grapefruit	64	65	40
LEMONS:			
Calif.	69	60	71
Ariz.	73	36	45
U.S. Lemons	69	59	70
LIMES:			
Fla.	62	72	84
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	4/67	72	38
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	62	69	43

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January, 1962 freeze.

4/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, PRUNES AND NECTARINES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000
Washington	12,000	2/ 8,500	2/ 10,100	8,200
Utah	5,720	2,800	2,100	1,600
United States	193,120	191,300	166,200	219,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	7,320	7,700	6,500	7,500
California	80,800	2/ 87,000	2/ 84,000	95,000
United States	88,120	94,700	90,500	102,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	18,960	20,500	16,700	21,000
Washington	16,260	2/ 19,200	2/ 21,600	15,500
Oregon	25,940	28,000	48,000	7,000
California 3/	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000
United States	400,160	415,200	456,300	381,000
NECTARINES:				
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	54,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1961-Washington, 200; California, 17,000; Prunes-1962, Washington, 300.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1961-1,200; 1962-600; Plums, California, 1961-2,000; 1962-2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1961-1,000; 1962-1,500.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
ALMONDS:				
California	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	9,600	11,100	7,300	7,200
Washington	572	660	480	350
United States	10,172	11,760	7,780	7,550
WALNUTS:				
California	66,700	61,200	77,000	75,000
Oregon	4,960	6,300	2,900	4,000
United States	71,660	67,500	79,900	79,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET VARIETIES:				
New York	4,840	5,000	4,500	3,500
Pennsylvania	960	1,100	1,000	350
Michigan	14,200	14,000	19,000	7,000
3 Great Lake States	20,000	20,100	24,500	10,850
Montana	1,782	2,000	2,400	40
Idaho	1,930	2,000	2,300	1,300
Colorado	658	1,100	800	110
Utah	2,580	1,900	2,900	2,200
Washington	16,320	2/ 21,200	2/ 21,000	19,000
Oregon	21,380	25,500	33,000	18,000
California	22,280	27,500	23,500	18,000
7 Western States	66,930	81,200	85,900	58,650
United States	3/ 87,082	101,300	110,400	69,500
SOUR VARIETIES:				
New York	21,160	31,200	19,700	17,000
Pennsylvania	10,260	10,300	2/ 11,000	9,200
Ohio	1,630	2,300	2/ 1,500	200
Michigan	78,800	89,500	2/117,000	33,000
Wisconsin	11,580	20,000	2/ 13,000	7,000
5 Great Lake States	123,430	153,300	162,200	66,400
Montana	316	570	240	70
Idaho	1,204	1,100	1,300	1,200
Colorado	1,480	2,300	2/ 1,000	970
Utah	2,200	2,300	3,700	3,300
Washington	1,360	500	2/ 1,100	700
Oregon	3,940	5,300	7,200	1,000
6 Western States	10,500	12,070	14,540	7,240
United States	133,930	165,370	176,740	73,640

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Sour Cherries-1962, New York, 1,100; Pennsylvania, 400; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 4,000; Wisconsin, 900.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1961-900; 1962-2,000; Sour Cherries, 1962-Pennsylvania, 200; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 2,300; Wisconsin, 450; Colorado, 95; Washington, 50.

3/ The U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,624	1,400	1,800	346	500	500
S. C.	4,442	300	6,500	958	100	1,500
Ga.	34,420	11,200	75,000	8,140	4,000	13,000
Fla.	1,880	2,000	3,500	1,300	1,600	2,000
Ala.	20,560	4,500	44,000	3,940	2,500	9,000
Miss.	6,480	2,900	12,000	7,800	3,100	14,000
Ark.	1,240	1,100	2,500	5,370	2,100	6,500
Ia.	3,400	2,300	3,000	16,920	2,200	22,000
Okla.	1,600	800	2,000	19,960	6,800	16,000
Texas	5,320	2,100	7,000	27,540	11,900	33,000
N. Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000	---	---	---
U. S.	86,566	36,000	161,300	92,274	34,800	117,500

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,970	1,900	2,300
S. C.	5,400	400	8,000
Ga.	42,560	15,200	88,000
Fla.	3,180	3,600	5,500
Ala.	24,500	7,000	53,000
Miss.	14,280	6,000	26,000
Ark.	6,610	3,200	9,000
Ia.	20,320	4,500	25,000
Okla.	21,560	7,600	18,000
Texas	32,860	14,000	40,000
N. Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000
U. S.	178,840	70,800	278,800

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage harvested: 1962	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1963	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per harv. acre: 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.6	7.2	8.2	127	185	160	1,757	1,332	1,312
Calif.	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla-Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	195	3,450	3,002	4,680
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	140	562	299	336
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	100	64	132	180
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.8	11.6	11.2	129	130	150	1,904	1,508	1,680
Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	120	449	340	408
S.C.	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	90	528	238	315
Ga.	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Ala.-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	125	1,850	1,922	1,875
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	95	572	560	570
Miss.	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	50	262	170	160
Ark.	6.4	4.1	3.8	60	52	55	375	213	209
La.	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	40	241	217	172
Okla.	2.1	1.6	1.5	61	65	65	128	104	98
Texas	7.1	5.9	5.8	68	85	90	481	502	522
Ariz.	8.8	8.5	9.6	236	240	280	2,054	2,040	2,688
Calif.	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	335	16,626	13,856	15,310
Total	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.7	5.0	5.0	87	85	85	492	425	425
Kans.	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	85	230	225	204
Del.	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	205	2,046	1,900	1,948
Md.	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	130	405	348	390
Va.-East. Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	130	3,070	3,118	2,925
-Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	100	186	70	60
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.6	65	80	60	314	320	216
N.C.	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	125	684	564	562
Ga.	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	50	61	38	40
Ky.	11.3	9.8	9.5	69	67	70	786	657	665
Tenn.	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	80	751	490	560
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	170	1,816	1,890	1,836
Calif.	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	330	2,928	2,640	2,640
Total	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	143.0	13,772	12,685	12,471
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.1	2.0	1.9	193	200	200	414	400	380
R.I.	1.4	1.3	1.2	157	200	200	220	260	240
N.Y.-L.I.	13.0	9.0	8.5	242	275	255	3,123	2,475	2,168
N.J.	19.3	17.0	16.5	227	255	250	4,372	4,335	4,125
Pa.	4.0	3.3	3.3	182	175	185	732	578	610
Ohio	5.4	4.4	4.6	161	165	155	861	726	713
Ind.	3.4	3.9	4.1	162	190	150	544	741	615
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	87	90	85	271	279	264
Mich.	6.6	7.2	7.7	135	150	140	888	1,080	1,078
Wis.	20.5	20.0	20.0	160	195	165	3,264	3,900	3,300

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage Indicated 1963	Yield per harv. acre Average 1957-61	Yield per harv. acre 1962	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L. SUMMER: Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	6.0	6.6	6.2	146	165	150	886	1,089	930
Nebr.	4.0	3.8	4.2	136	160	135	533	608	567
Md.	1.9	1.4	1.4	88	95	95	161	133	133
Va.	3.4	2.8	2.8	73	80	65	246	224	182
W.Va.	9.8	8.0	8.0	69	65	60	676	520	480
N.C.	3.3	3.0	3.0	105	130	125	343	390	375
Idaho	10.8	11.2	12.5	230	245	250	2,480	2,744	3,125
Colo.	12.1	10.0	9.5	207	215	210	2,507	2,150	1,995
N.Mex.	2.8	3.3	2.0	171	165	170	476	544	340
Wash.	20.8	15.5	16.0	288	310	300	5,984	4,805	4,800
Oreg.	12.4	11.0	10.5	239	255	250	2,958	2,805	2,625
Calif.	10.0	8.6	8.1	284	340	320	2,845	2,924	2,592
Total	176.0	156.4	155.1	198.0	215.5	204.0	34,810	33,710	31,637
FALL:									
Maine	144.0	147.0	147.0	249	265	255	35,868	38,955	37,485
N.H.	1.8	1.7	1.7	182	200	190	331	340	323
Vt.	2.5	2.4	2.2	172	180	165	436	432	363
Mass.	5.1	4.8	4.7	203	210	210	1,033	1,008	987
R.I.	4.2	4.2	4.0	234	260	250	982	1,092	1,000
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.2	227	230	230	1,494	1,495	1,426
N.Y.-L.I.	33.7	31.5	28.5	247	285	260	8,329	8,978	7,410
-Upstate	42.4	43.0	44.0	201	220	220	8,541	9,460	9,680
Pa.	36.6	35.7	34.7	185	195	185	6,771	6,962	6,420
8 Eastern-Fall	276.9	276.8	273.0	230.3	248.3	238.4	63,784	68,722	65,094
Ohio	11.4	10.0	10.5	178	190	185	2,025	1,900	1,942
Ind.	4.6	4.7	4.0	221	245	200	1,006	1,152	800
Mich.	41.5	39.5	38.5	163	190	160	6,778	7,505	6,160
Wis.	30.9	30.0	32.0	173	230	190	5,411	6,900	6,080
Minn.	91.8	95.0	104.0	118	120	130	10,823	11,400	13,520
Iowa	4.1	3.5	3.5	123	135	120	502	472	420
N.Dak.	106.0	112.0	114.0	123	130	140	13,021	14,560	15,960
S.Dak.	7.2	5.8	5.7	82	110	115	587	638	656
Nebr.	11.4	8.9	8.9	174	175	200	1,933	1,558	1,780
9 Central-Fall	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8	148.9	147.4	42,085	46,085	47,318
Mont.	8.3	7.8	7.9	155	160	160	1,285	1,248	1,264
Idaho	213.0	249.0	242.0	202	175	195	43,081	43,575	47,190
Wyo.	4.5	3.4	3.1	155	130	150	700	442	465
Colo.	45.4	47.5	45.5	213	215	200	9,691	10,212	9,100
Utah	9.3	9.0	8.0	165	145	160	1,532	1,305	1,280
Nev.	1.3	2.3	1.7	217	135	220	291	310	374
Wash.	17.4	23.5	21.0	270	295	295	4,717	6,932	6,195
Oreg.	25.1	26.0	25.0	245	240	235	6,170	6,240	5,875
Calif.	18.9	22.9	24.5	262	260	225	4,936	5,954	5,512
9 Western-Fall	343.3	391.4	378.7	210.6	194.7	204.0	72,403	76,218	77,255
Total	929.2		972.8		195.4		178,272		189,667
		977.6		191.7		195.0		191,025	
U. S.	1,403.4		1,376.8		193.8		261,249		266,950
		1,376.5		186.0		193.9		266,703	

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	92	125	110	1,352	1,750	1,430
Mo.	92	105	90	117	116	99
Kans.	78	90	70	95	126	98
Md.	134	145	135	572	580	540
Va.	101	127	90	1,836	2,667	1,890
N. C.	87	120	115	2,471	3,240	2,645
S. C.	56	63	60	657	567	540
Ga.	66	70	80	971	1,050	1,040
Fla.	47	45	45	99	81	76
Ky.	62	68	67	168	143	134
Tenn.	76	85	90	536	510	495
Ala.	54	55	60	682	522	540
Miss.	58	55	55	1,025	825	825
Ark.	68	68	70	315	286	294
La.	62	64	65	3,873	3,968	3,965
Okla.	63	60	55	109	96	66
Texas	67	85	70	1,173	1,530	1,050
N. Mex.	1/ 98	85	95	1/144	144	152
Calif.	81	85	80	892	808	744
U. S.	72.8	84.9	78.8	17,030	19,009	16,623

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,768	1,940	1,760	5,601	6,596	7,040
Wash.	1,580	1,410	1,530	25,912	25,380	31,518
Oreg.	1,278	1,380	1,450	5,644	5,244	5,945
Calif.	1,453	1,710	1,580	7,658	7,011	6,478
U. S.	1,530	1,510	1,554	44,816	44,231	50,981

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July: 1962	1963	Eggs per 100 layers: 1962	1963	Total eggs produced During July: 1962	1963	Jan.-July incl. 1/: 1962	1963
	Thou.	Thou.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,232	3,788	1,835	1,854	59	70	467	507
N.H.	1,389	1,470	1,767	1,814	25	27	192	190
Vt.	700	712	1,913	1,922	13.4	13.7	93	94
Mass.	2,548	2,576	1,897	1,928	48	50	345	337
R.I.	340	366	1,798	1,823	6.1	6.7	45	47
Conn.	3,033	3,308	1,835	1,798	56	59	396	421
N.Y.	7,824	7,952	1,903	1,872	149	149	1,047	1,016
N.J.	9,346	9,275	1,711	1,686	160	156	1,097	1,078
Pa.	14,152	13,733	1,835	1,826	260	251	1,910	1,857
N.Atl.	42,564	43,180	1,823	1,811	776	782	5,592	5,547
Ohio	10,752	10,757	1,854	1,860	199	200	1,462	1,448
Ind.	9,614	9,436	1,897	1,885	182	178	1,388	1,322
Ill.	10,274	9,398	1,854	1,838	190	173	1,395	1,270
Mich.	5,937	5,548	1,848	1,860	110	103	799	739
Wis.	8,285	7,704	1,900	1,913	157	147	1,183	1,085
E.N.Cent.	44,862	42,843	1,868	1,870	838	801	6,227	5,864
Minn.	13,024	11,946	1,928	1,938	251	232	2,019	1,775
Iowa	18,590	16,484	1,916	1,941	356	320	2,814	2,480
Mo.	7,936	6,718	1,854	1,841	147	124	1,102	944
N.Dak.	2,018	1,966	1,789	1,767	36	35	272	256
S.Dak.	6,810	6,086	1,928	1,894	131	115	988	901
Nebr.	6,929	6,277	1,891	1,841	131	116	1,034	914
Kans.	4,952	4,502	1,851	1,779	92	80	696	630
W.N.Cent.	60,259	53,979	1,898	1,893	1,144	1,022	8,925	7,900
Del.	632	607	1,733	1,690	11.0	10.3	79	72
Md.	1,191	1,225	1,814	1,752	22	21	165	158
Va.	5,066	5,775	1,804	1,817	91	105	669	739
W.Va.	1,556	1,464	1,863	1,866	29	27	210	201
N.C.	10,406	10,484	1,841	1,832	192	192	1,341	1,373
S.C.	4,244	4,779	1,717	1,823	73	87	549	607
Ga.	11,602	13,947	1,748	1,779	203	248	1,503	1,778
Fla.	5,448	6,058	1,841	1,894	100	115	722	786
S.Atl.	40,145	44,339	1,796	1,816	721	805	5,238	5,714
Ky.	4,246	4,559	1,680	1,761	71	80	524	563
Tenn.	4,603	4,634	1,674	1,742	77	81	575	551
Ala.	7,888	9,348	1,798	1,841	142	172	965	1,126
Miss.	7,564	9,106	1,634	1,773	124	161	836	1,081
Ark.	7,048	8,842	1,841	1,792	130	158	921	1,042
La.	2,638	2,600	1,593	1,569	43	41	313	303
Okla.	2,624	2,441	1,773	1,693	47	41	354	326
Texas	12,834	12,402	1,724	1,686	221	209	1,575	1,489
S.Cent.	49,495	53,932	1,727	1,748	855	943	6,063	6,481
Mont.	853	844	1,798	1,823	15	15	119	120
Idaho	1,101	1,064	1,947	1,922	21	20	155	147
Wyo.	256	250	1,817	1,869	4.7	4.7	34	34
Colo.	1,358	1,340	1,773	1,814	24	24	170	170
N.Mex.	756	778	1,798	1,891	13.6	14.7	93	101
Ariz.	742	766	1,711	1,736	12.7	13.3	95	96
Utah	1,281	1,280	1,897	1,968	24	25	180	178
Nev.	52	48	1,767	1,860	0.9	0.9	7	7
Wash.	4,632	4,558	1,922	1,953	89	89	619	612
Oreg.	2,430	2,429	1,959	1,910	48	46	342	332
Calif.	30,869	33,136	1,928	1,956	595	648	3,934	4,240
West	44,330	46,493	1,913	1,938	848	901	5,748	6,037
48 States	281,655	284,766	1,840	1,845	5,182	5,254	37,793	37,543
Alaska	30	30	1,885	1,779	0.6	0.5	4	3
Hawaii	753	759	1,780	1,891	13.4	14.4	92	98
U.S.	282,438	285,555	1,840	1,845	5,196	5,269	37,889	37,644

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data

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